9 NOV 1855

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5727.—VOL. XXXV. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from [illegible] Wharf, calling at Lobe's Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's wharf every ten minutes.

WATSON'S BAY. — The VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2.30, 4.30. From Watson's Bay at 11, 1, 3.30, 5, calling at Ebbott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, each way, 15 minutes after the above periods. On SUNDAYS as there, omitting the trips from Watson's Bay at 11, and Campbell's Wharf at 12. Fares either way, 1s. Children half-price.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER. — The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at one o'clock, returning to SYDNEY on MONDAY MORNING. Length of passage four hours. Phoenix Wharf, November 9th, 1855.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.

The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, J. Jardine, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way, Saloon		12	6
	Fore cabin	5	0
Sydney and Newcastle, "	Saloon	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.

Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth, in connection with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.

Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.

TILMOUTH P. DYE, manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, October 31.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH P. DYE, Manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, November 9th.

NOTICE.—Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.—On and after the 1st day of November, next the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s steamers will leave Sydney for Morpeth every evening (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, instead of 11 o'clock, as before.

TILMOUTH P. DYE (Manager).

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market street, October 23rd.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG AND KIAMA.—The ILLAWARRA, 180 tons, and 84 horse power, will leave the Kiama Wharf, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at the same hour.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Company's steamer, KIAMA, will leave the Kiama Wharf, for the above place, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock. All freight must be paid in Sydney.

11 September, 1855.

STEAMER to KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, NOEL, master, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 10 o'clock. All freights to be paid in Sydney. Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, will be despatched on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m. All freights payable to Messrs. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, [illegible]-street.

KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

[illegible]-street, November 6th, 1855.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—The GIPSY, Captain MARTIN, will leave for the Manning THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

STEAM TO MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The WILLIAM IV. will leave for Merimbula, by Pambula, on TUESDAY next, the 13th November, at 6 p.m.

For freight and passage apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of fares. Passengers conveyed by omnibus to Maitland free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	8s.	5s.
Morpeth	8s.	4s.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The THISTLE, A. T. ELLIS, Commander, THIS EVENING, Friday, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 9th November, 1855.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY. — Passengers for the WARATAH for the above port will be conveyed to Newcastle free of additional charge, by the THISTLE, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 8th November, 1855.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY direct.—The A. S. N. Company's favourite paddle steamship WARATAH, T. J. [illegible], commander, will be despatched for Maryborough on TUESDAY, FRIDAY, at 5 p.m., and continue to run once a fortnight, leaving Sydney and Wide Bay alternately every THURSDAY.

Fares, including provisions and fees:

Saloon	£10
Fore cabin	£6

Freights:

Dead weight and measurement	......	45s. per ton
Wool per ordinary bale	......	20s. each
Horses	......	£6 6s. each

Live stock at reasonable terms.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 9th November, 1855.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY AT (12) NOON.—STEAM to MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Goods and passengers landed on the Melbourne Wharf free of additional charge.

[illegible]

The A. S. N. Company's Royal steam ship CITY OF SYDNEY, [illegible], commander, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at (12) noon.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf 8th November, 1855.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received after noon on day of leaving, and no bonded or drawback goods on that day.

All Bills Lading to be signed at Patent Slip Wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner DOVE, 40 tons, BASTEN, master, is now loading, and sails on TUESDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The regular trader BONNIE DOON, MURPHY, master, will be despatched to the above place immediately.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The regular trader, RAVEN, Captain JOHN BROWN, master, now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

FOR WIDE BAY direct.—A regular trader.—The first-class schooner HERCULEAN, 120 tons burthen, [illegible], master, now loading.

For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY direct.—The regular trader [illegible], will sail on the 12th.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or, HARPER, BROTHERS, 160, George-street. Freight payable in advance.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, direct.—The clipper brigantine MONTEZUMA, A. M'INTYRE, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—To sail on TUESDAY next.—The first-rate clipper brigantine WANDERER, [illegible], master, having accomplished her last voyage in the unprecedented short space of sixteen days, offers a guarantee to shippers where despatch is an object.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper brig DART, WILSON, master, will commence loading THIS MORNING, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having a large part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, direct. — The clipper brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 160 tons, CHARLES [illegible], commander.—As the chief portion of this vessel's cargo is engaged, and the success of shipment, she offers a favourable opportunity for parties desirous of shipping to the above port, having room for about 100 tons only of light freight, and sailing on [illegible].

JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR GEELONG.—The fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail on [illegible]. Arrangements can be made for some additional [illegible] application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN. — To follow the Bella [illegible], on SATURDAY MORNING, the packet-brig [illegible], BROWN, commander. This vessel [illegible] will sail as above. For the purpose [illegible] freight will be taken at a very moderate rate, and [illegible].

[illegible] JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's [illegible].

[illegible] Steward. Apply as above.

FANNY FISHER, for ADELAIDE.—For [illegible] the favourite barque FANNY FISHER, [illegible] CHARLES HAROLD, Commander, is now [illegible] apply to the commander, on board; or to [illegible], 24, Lower George-st.

FOR ADELAIDE direct. — The fine clipper [illegible], master, having nearly the [illegible] engaged, will be despatched early next week. [illegible] apply to CHURCH and ADDISON, 12, [illegible].

FOR ADELAIDE. — The regular trader [illegible] WATSON and BIRD, Exchange [illegible].

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS for LAUNCESTON.—Packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER.—Sails positively TUESDAY MORNING, 13th instant, the LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, Commander, at Circular Wharf, foot of Pitt-street. Has room for 30 tons light freight, if shipped immediately, and a few cabin and steerage passengers.

Apply to the Commander, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 a.m. HENRY FISHER.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—For Passengers only.—The fine British-built Brig CONTENT, ROBERTSON, Master, will be despatched about the 15th instant. Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

SPORTING LASS, for AUCKLAND.—Two or three cabins still disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., 4, Clarence-street.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fine fast-sailing schooner SCOTIA having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to F. and G. KORFF, Church-hill; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

ROVER'S BRIDE, FOR VALPARAISO.—The full clipper American A1 ship will sail for the above port on the 18th instant. She made her last passage from this port to Valparaiso in thirty days, and, having very superior accommodation, she presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers of freight and passengers.

For particulars apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 clipper ship LUCAS, Captain DAGGETT, 520 tons, being unavoidably detained, will sail from Newcastle for the above port on the 11th November, and having very superior cabin and steerage accommodation, she presents a most eligible opportunity to those intending to visit California.

For particulars apply to Captain DAGGETT, on board; GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place, Sydney.

BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The Royal Mail ship JAMES BAINES, 2360 tons register, CHARLES M'DONNELL, Esq., commander, will leave Melbourne, for Liverpool on 25th November. This renowned clipper-ship (built by the celebrated Donald M'Kay, Esq., of Boston, in 1854), has made the following unequalled passages:—

From Boston to Liverpool in	12½ days.
Liverpool to Melbourne, first voyage..........	63 "
Melbourne to Liverpool, ditto	69 "
Liverpool to Melbourne, present voyage	65 "

And from the long experience and tried ability of her commander, may be expected to perform the homeward voyage within the contract period of 65 days. The passenger accommodation is spacious and replete with every convenience, and is not inferior to that in the first-class ocean steamers. Early application is necessary to secure berths.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents for the Black Ball Line.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 22nd December.—The first-class Aberdeen-built clipper-ship, CENTURION, 600 tons register (sister ship to the Walter Hood), WILLIAM HOWARD, commander, is now receiving cargo opposite the Steam Wool Press, Circular Quay, and will sail as above. This vessel has a full poop, with every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For freight or passage apply to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street; or to HUTERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—Wool and Passengers only.—To sail on the 8th January.—The A1 first-class ship NIMROUD, JOHN GATENBY, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her light freight engaged, will sail as above. This vessel carries an experienced surgeon, and intending passengers would do well to inspect her superior and roomy cabin and intermediate accommodations (of the latter a limited number are still vacant), for which early application is necessary).

Apply to Captain GATENBY, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.—7th November, 1855.

FOR LONDON. — The well-known fast sailing regular trader and favourite passenger ship MAID OF JUDAH, ISAAC MERCHANT, master, having now arrived, will be promptly despatched. Her accommodations for passengers are more than usually comfortable, and she is also a superior vessel for the conveyance of produce.

Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For gold and passengers only.—The clipper ship DAWSTONE, A1, JAMES NEWTON, commander, is now full, and will sail on TUESDAY MORNING. Has still three fine poop cabins and a few intermediate berths disengaged.

Apply immediately to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

DAWSTONE, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel will oblige by sending in their bills of lading for signature, and passing entries at the Customs immediately, to admit of the ship being cleared, and all accounts must be rendered in duplicate by noon, TO-MORROW, Friday, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

FOR LONDON. — The well-known ship VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, JAMES GREEN, commander, will sail on the 20th December. A few cabins are still disengaged, for which early application is necessary. Has unrivalled accommodation for intermediate passengers, and carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to Captain GREEN, on board; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO SAIL 20th NOVEMBER.—FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers.—The well-known favourite A1 ship ELIZA, 912 tons register, J. T. LOUTIT, commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail as above. Her poop cabins are very superior, large and lofty; excellent accommodation for intermediate and steerage passengers. Carries a surgeon.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

FOR CHARTER, the new clipper fast-sailing vessel ADELE, 400 tons register. J. DHANIS and CO., Agents.

FOR CHARTER, the fast-sailing Dutch brig WILLIAM HOOBERT, 160 tons register, landing her cargo in a very good condition. J. DHANIS and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the staunch colonial-built brig WILLIAM HILL, 112 tons register, now discharging on the west side of Circular Wharf. The William Hill was built on the Clarence, in 1847, is thoroughly substantial, and well found in every respect. For further particulars apply on board, or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner, Bridge-st.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a Vessel of 300 to 400 tons, to take wool to Antwerp. E. MULLENDORFF and CO., Wynyard-lane.

KETCH for SALE, carrying 70 tons, 4 years old, and well found in sails, boats, patent windlass, and every necessary gear, coppered, and of beautiful model. For further particulars apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, from London.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house entries immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

DIANA, from London.—This ship is now discharging her inward cargo at Lamb's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass their entries at once, as any goods impeding the vessel's discharge will be entered and stored, as they come to hand at the consignee's risk and expense. The captain or owners will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after leaving the ship's tackle.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

Counting House, 318, George-street.

The captain or owners will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

SHIP ADELE, from ANTWERP.—Consignees of goods are requested to pass entries THIS MORNING for the Circular Quay, where the vessel will land her cargo. Any goods not passed, before noon will be entered, landed, and stored by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignee. J. DHANIS and CO.

LONGBOAT for LIZZIE WEBBER.—A good Longboat, not longer than 18 feet 6 inches over all. Apply at once to Captain M'KINLAY, Circular Wharf, or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office.

PICNICS, WEDDING PARTIES, &c. — For HIRE, a small Steamer, always ready. Apply to FERDINAND and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry Company.

CLAIMS (if any) against the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company are requested to be sent to the Company's office, Campbell's Wharf, forthwith, for immediate settlement.

DETECTIVE FORCE.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—I beg through your columns to express my obligation to Messrs. Prior and Scollett, of the above force, for their exertions and promptitude in searching for and discovering two horses, belonging to me, which I had lost from the paddock of Mrs. Thrushy, at Waverley, on Monday night last, and which I had reason to believe had been stolen. I deem it but right to do this, as I doubt not but for their diligence the horses would not have been found, or at any rate not for a considerable period, which would have caused me very great inconvenience. By inserting the above in your paper you will much oblige, Sir, your obedient servant, E. S. ARNHEIM.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of PURSER, CHAVASSE, and CO.—A Meeting of Creditors in the above estate will be held at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., relative to appointing trustees in the carrying out of an assignment in the above estate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Members of the Church of England resident in Trinity parish, and others interested in the completion of the Church, are requested to meet the Bishop of Sydney, on MONDAY evening, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock, in the Parochial School-room.

COLLECTOR of outstanding debts on commission; an active business Man desires lists of accounts, rents, &c., for collection. References can be given to houses by whom he has been employed. Address R. S., Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

PUBLICANS' TRANSFERS and New Licenses.—Mr. DELOHERY, of Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery, begs to inform all concerned that the Quarterly Sessions will be shortly held; and all the requisite forms, as well as all the necessary information, furnished by Mr. D., who has good houses at low figures. [illegible]

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—The undersigned has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends that the [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING [illegible].

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. TORNING intends making TUESDAY EVENING next, November 13, a GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT. The Backus Minstrels will begin their Entertainments at half-past seven precisely. Early application for boxes is requisite. The box office is open from 11 till 3.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—FRIDAY EVENING, November 9.—Eleventh Night of the Backus Minstrels. Great success of the side-breaking, laughter-provoking black DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Jerry Bryant, the ne plus ultra of Jokers, in a new budget of stories TO NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great success of the world-renowned BACKUS MINSTRELS.—Full houses every night. The most successful, chaste, and entertaining performance of any in the city. Thousands visit us every night, and go away pleased. Jerry Bryant and A. Morgan in a new Comic Duet and Dance.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—BACKUS MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT.—Backus in his imitations of James Stark, C. N. Thorne, J. Mungall, Charlotte Cushman, and others, which are nightly received with showers of applause. Campbell will sing the "Home of my Boyhood." Abbott in a Violin Solo. Third night of the new song "We're coming, Sister Mary."

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Second week of the world-renowned BACKUS MINSTRELS, whose concerts have been received nightly with the strongest testimonials of approbation by the most discriminating and fashionable audiences of the city of Sydney. Their concerts through the principal cities of the United States, Mexico, South America, and the Sandwich Islands, were visited by the heads of Government, kings, princes, and principal families, whose admiration of their talents were shown by the most flattering tokens of gratitude and affection. The company is composed of nine of the most talented performers in the world, and defy any other company to compete with them. They bring with them all the new songs, dances, duets, and burlesque operas now in vogue. Also, burlesques on the tragedies of Hamlet, Damon and Pythias, Macbeth, The Stranger, and several others, which have been written by one of their number, and will be produced during their stay here. During the present week they will produce the burlesque tragedies of Hamlet, Damon and Pythias, and the opera of "Oh Hush!" with original music; together with three entirely new changes of programme. The following named gentlemen compose the company:—

	Charles Backus	
Jerry Bryant	O. N. Burbank	G. D. Abbott
W. W. Barker	S. C. Campbell	W. A. Porter.
A. Morgan	D. F. Boley	

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.—An entire change of performance This Evening. RORY O'MORE; or, a NIGHT IN OULD IRELAND. Kathleen, Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG; Rory O'More, Mr. CHARLES YOUNG; De Welskin, Mr. J. P. HYDES.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—FRIDAY. The celebrated JOCKEY HORNPIPE by Mr. J. MUNGALL, in a livery presented to him by the officers of H.M. 79th Regiment, at Aberdeen.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—FRIDAY. The irresistibly laughable Farce, entitled A DAY IN PARIS, in which the following characters: Emily Granville, Madame St. George, St. Frederick, St. Victor, Napoleon de la Barbe, La Fleur (a tiger), 8 photiabs Snoodrop, Captain Eugene, will be sustained by Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG; Charles Wyndham, Mr. CHARLES YOUNG; Sam, Mr. J. P. HYDES.

MODEL OF SEBASTOPOL, patronized by the Queen, the Emperor Napoleon III., and the Governor-General. Charge to view only 1s., at the School of Arts.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!—Go and see the beautiful Model of Sebastopol, at the School of Arts, only 1s. admission; from 11 till 9.

EVERY ONE is delighted with the distinct idea they obtain of the grand Siege of Sebastopol by means of the Model at the School of Arts. Only 1s. admission.

IT is well worth ONE SHILLING to understand the true position of the Allied Forces before Sebastopol. See the Model at the School of Arts. Price 1s.

OURANG OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Non Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily at 20, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Passengers travelling to and from SYDNEY and WINDSOR, LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, CAMDEN, PENRITH, BANKSTOWN (Liverpool Road), BERRIMA, GOULBURN, YASS, or BRAIDWOOD are apprised that the undermentioned parties have made the following arrangements for the conveyance of passengers en route to any of the above places, via. Railway to Parramatta, viz.—

Messrs. HILT and RIDGE'S Coach for WINDSOR will be in waiting at Parramatta, to receive passengers arriving by the 8 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. down trains from Sydney.

KENDALL'S Coach for PENRITH will be in attendance at Parramatta to meet the 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. trains from Parramatta, and the 3 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. trains from Sydney, daily.

Messrs. HILT'S Coaches, for LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, and CAMDEN, will meet passengers arriving at Parramatta by the 5.15 p.m. down train from Sydney, on week days; and on Sundays, by the 4 p.m. train. Omnibuses will leave BRANSGROVE'S GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL, George-street, in time for these trains, on week days at half-past 4 p.m., and on Sundays at half-past 3 p.m.

ALEXANDER'S Coach, for BANKSTOWN, will be in attendance at the ASHFIELD station on WEEK DAYS to meet passengers arriving from PARRAMATTA by the 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. trains; and from SYDNEY by the 10 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. trains.

On SUNDAY it will be in attendance to meet the first morning and last afternoon trains each way.

Passengers can be booked for any of the above coaches, including the Railway fare, at BRANSGROVE'S Hotel, and will receive any further information on application there.

Messrs. CRANE and ARNFIELD'S Coaches for LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, CAMDEN, BERRIMA, GOULBURN, YASS, and BRAIDWOOD, will be in attendance as follows, viz.—One coach will arrive at Parramatta in time for the 7 a.m. train, and another in time for the 8 a.m. train up to Sydney. Two coaches will be in attendance to receive passengers for any of the above places arriving by the 5.15 p.m. down train from Sydney.

Passengers by these coaches can be booked at HOLMAN'S WHITE HORSE HOTEL, George-street, where all information can be obtained.

Messrs. ELLIOTT and LUFTON'S BATHURST and PENRITH Coach will be in attendance at Parramatta to meet the 7 a.m. train up to Sydney, and the 5.15 p.m. down train to Parramatta.

Passengers for this Coach can be booked at Mr. WATT'S, Spread Eagle Inn, corner of Market and George streets.

8th October, 1855. FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.

NOTICE.—The COMMISSIONERS of RAILWAYS being desirous that all questions of compensation for lands taken for the Hunter River Line of Railway, should be settled by arbitration, as provided by the Act 18 Victoria, No. 40; all persons who have not sent in the particulars of their claims, as required by the 17th section of the said act, are requested to send the same, with the names of their arbitrators, to the undersigned, with as little delay as possible. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Solicitors for the Commissioners, 4, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

No. 55-55. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 8th November, 1855.

CAST IRON SEWER.—Sealed tenders (endorsed "Tenders for Cast Iron Sewer") will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the manufacture and delivery, at Fort Macquarie, of about 250 feet of cast iron sewer, in lengths of 9 feet each, and measuring, internally, 6 feet in height by 4 feet in width, in accordance with the drawing and specification of the City Engineer, exhibited at his office, where all particulars may be obtained.

By order of the Commissioners,

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 843.—An Emergency Meeting will be held at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock punctually.

H. P. COLES, secretary.

LEINSTER MARINE LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, No. 266.—The Monthly Meeting, MONDAY EVENING, 12th November, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of the W. M., JOHN M. C. ROBINSON, Secretary, Leigh's Hotel, Macquarie-place.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debating and Mutual Instruction Class.—The subject for discussion, THIS EVENING, is Ought Government to provide and support places of public amusement? Each member has the privilege of introducing two friends. The debate will commence at 8 o'clock. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

£1 TO £5000 to LEND on Mortgage. G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, opposite Mort's Buildings.

£5000 TO BE LENT, on security of real property, in sums of £100 and upwards. For particulars, apply to TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 221, George-street, Sydney.

DOG LOST.—Black and Tan Spaniel. Handsome Reward will be given to any one bringing it to A. LORKING, goldsmith, 155, George-street.

LOST, on Sunday night last, between Christ Church and Enmore, Newtown, a Bunch of Keys. Any person bringing them to Mrs. INNES, Newtown, will be rewarded.

LOST, at the Homebush Races, a Gold Brooch, with a Daguerreotype Likeness. A good reward given by returning the same to Mr. POWEL, Drapers' Arms, corner of Riley-street, South Head Road.

FOUND, trespassing on the farm of Mark Lodge, Liverpool Road, occupied by the undersigned, one bay horse, with switch tail, branded CS conjoined on near shoulder; also, one bay mare, with long switch tail, branded WP on near shoulder. The owner of the above is requested to remove them immediately. D. FRAZER. November 8th, 1855.

FOUND, a Gold Geneva Watch. The owner can have it by giving a proper description and paying expenses. Apply WILLIAM WINDRED, 2, Sussex-street.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Pawley's Tannery, Surry Hills, on the 6th instant, a brown Mare, branded H over T on near shoulder, star in forehead, about 14 hands high. The above reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves; and £2 if strayed, by applying to H. PAWLEY, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

£12 REWARD.—Lost or Stolen from the Gas Company's Wharf, on the 23rd October last, a Waterman's Skiff, painted white inside and black outside. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves, or the sum of £1 if broke adrift, by applying to Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, butcher, Lower George-street; or to Mr. E. DELANGE, No. 12, Botany-street, Chippendale.

REMOVAL.—W. A. MAPPIN, from 51 to 52, Hunter-street, opposite the Union Bank.

MR. GEORGE LOTEN, brother of Captain John [illegible] Loten, [illegible] is requested to call on Mrs. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, George-street, immediately.

PATRICK HARKES, from the county Roscommon, [illegible] write to [illegible].

THOMAS AVERY, per ship Samuel Boddington [illegible] MARCUS TAPPING [illegible].

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY of MUSIC, No. 3, Bligh-street, to be opened on the 19th instant. The rapidly increasing taste for music in this colony, and particularly in its metropolis, has encouraged Mr. W. H. PALING, late professor of the piano, and first solo violin of the Royal Academy of Holland, to open, in conjunction with Mr. HENRY MARSH, the above institution for instruction in pianoforte playing and singing, on the same principle which, for a number of years, has been adopted in the most eminent conservatoires of Germany and France.

Mr. W. H. Paling begs the favour of parents, guardians, and the public in general, for his establishment, where pupils will enjoy a most desirable opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of music, both theoretically and practically, on a perfect and tried principle.

The LESSONS will be given alternately by Mr. W. H. Paling and Mr. Henry Marsh. Each pupil will receive THREE LESSONS A WEEK, on alternate days.

Before entering the Piano Class the pupils must understand the rudiments of music in general, to obtain which, pupils not already initiated in them, will require three months' instruction in the Singing Class which, as a preparatory class, is instituted for the purpose of imparting the first principles of music.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—

For Young Ladies' Classes, from 10 till 12 a.m.
For Young Gentlemen's ditto ... 4 till 6 p.m.

Mr. W. H. Paling has also much pleasure in announcing that he will open a Violin Class in the morning, during the summer, from 7 till 9, in which young gentlemen and amateurs will receive three times a week, lessons in violin and tenor playing.

TERMS (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE):—

	Per Quarter.
Piano Classes	4 guineas.
Ditto, two pupils in one family	7 "
Singing	2 "
Ditto, two pupils in one family	3 "
Violin	4 "
Ditto, two pupils in one family	7 "

Pupils desirous of entering the classes will receive any further information from Mr. and Mrs. LUNN, 3, Bligh-street, who are authorised to receive names and make all necessary arrangements.

W. H. PALING.
HENRY MARSH.

EVENING SCHOOL, at Mr. CANE'S School, Stanley-street, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by a certain indenture of release and assignment, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, I, the undersigned, William Allen, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, grocer, did, for the considerations therein mentioned, convey and assign to Alfred Fairfax, of Sydney, aforesaid, grocer, and Joseph Grafton Ross, of the same place, gentleman, therein designated trustees, all my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever for the benefit of all my creditors. And further that the said indenture was duly executed by me and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in that case made and provided. And further that the said indenture is now lying at the office of Messieurs Want, Roxburgh, and Want, solicitors, No. 47, Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution.

Dated at Sydney, this eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

W. ALLEN.
ALFRED FAIRFAX.
J. GRAFTON ROSS.

Witness—Lewis Samuel, J.P.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that JOHN BYRNES, of the parish of Castlereagh, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, did, on the 24th day of October instant, duly make and execute an assignment of all his estate, credits, and effects whatsoever, to JOHN SMITH, of O'Connell-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said colony, gentleman, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, pursuant to the Act of Council passed in the fifth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, number nine, entituled, "An Act for the further Amendment of the Law and the better Advancement of Justice;" and which assignment was executed by the said John Smith was executed in the presence of Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esquire, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the territory of New South Wales, and by the said John Byrnes in the presence of George Thomas Clarke and James M'Carthy, Esquires, two other of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the territory of New South Wales, and now lies for inspection and execution at the offices of the said John Smith, number fifteen, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JOHN SMITH.

Witness to the signature of the said John Smith,—
STUART A. DONALDSON, J.P.

The mark of JOHN ✕ BYRNES.

Witnesses to the signature of the said John Byrnes,—
GEORGE THOMAS CLARKE, J.P.
JAMES M'CARTHY, J.P.

In the matter of the Assignment of James Hening of the South Head Road in the city of Sydney draper.

NOTICE is hereby given that by indenture of assignment bearing date the first day of November A.D. 1855 and made between the abovenamed James Hening of the first part Henry Prince of Sydney merchant and John Thompson of the same place draper trustees for the purposes therein mentioned of the second part and the several persons creditors of the said James Hening who by themselves or their respective attorneys have executed the same of the third part the said James Hening did in pursuance of the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in that behalf made convey and assign all his estate and effects whatsoever to the said Henry Prince and John Thompson as trustees for the benefit of all the creditors of the said James Hening And that the said indenture was executed by the said James Hening Henry Prince and John Thompson in the presence of and was attested by Howard Bosaile of Sydney aforesaid esquire a Justice of the Peace And that the said indenture now lies at the office of Messieurs Bradley and James Exchange Buildings George-street Sydney for inspection and execution.

Dated this first day of November A.D. 1855.

JAMES HENING.
HENRY PRINCE.
JOHN THOMPSON.

Witness to the signatures of the said James Hening Henry Prince and John Thompson. Howard Bosaile J.P.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the above journal can have their monthly parts for one year neatly bound, in two volumes, at the bookbinding manufactory of the undersigned. WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street.

TOOTHACHE!—Use MEWBURN'S Tincture, 2s. 6d. per bottle. Australian House, Market-street.

WAX FLOWERS and Fruit, taught by Mrs. MEWBURN, Australian House, Market-street.

PREPARED Wax, 1s. 9d. per dozen colours, Curling Pins and Wire. Australian House, Market-street.

THE PARTY WHO BORROWED the third vol. of "Coningsby," marked Supplements, will please return the same, and pay the expense of this advertisement. ROWLEY and HOLDSWORTH, solicitors, 42, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

NOTICE.—Messrs. S. SOLOMONS have established their relative, Mr. T. A. DE LISSA, in Sydney, being the only branch of their firm in New South Wales, or any of the colonies. The eyes require such delicate attention, and particularly in this climate, that ANY GLASSES would be injurious to the sight unless properly suited by a skilful practitioner, having a thorough knowledge of the eye.

☞ OBSERVE the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician and oculist, 54, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6. Saturdays excepted.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are a certain Cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Yass, New South Wales, suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with this unsightly eruption; he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same; indeed, it became doubtful to his friends whether he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change; by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

AN ITALIAN Lady, speaking French, desires to meet with a situation to take care of children, sew, or make herself otherwise useful. Salary no object in a respectable family. Apply at the French Hay Warehouse, 21, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Wanted, three Rough Riders. Apply at the A. A. Company's Office, Church-hill.

A STRONG LAD wanted, knowing Sydney well, and used to driving. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

A LAD WANTED. Apply at the Star Hotel.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, a well educated Youth, above 15 years of age, as apprentice to the Engineering. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street Engine Works.

A SECOND-HAND Tilt Cart wanted. Apply to Mr. HOLMES, baker, King-street.

A GENERAL Female Servant wanted. Apply Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street.

CARRIERS Wanted, for Goulburn. Apply at Girard's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

DRAPERY.—A Young Lady is required for the Fancy Department. COOK and CO., George-street.

DOG CART wanted—a substantial one. Apply at the Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street.

FARM WANTED to PURCHASE.—Wanted to purchase, a good Farm, with small Cottage and Farm-buildings upon it, within marketable distance of Sydney, say, at Illawarra or Brisbane Water. Immediate possession required. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

STEAM-ENGINE.—Wanted, a Strong Boiler Engine, from 12 to 15 horse power. [illegible] Coal Mining Company, 217, George-street [illegible].

TO MILLWRIGHTS.—Wanted [illegible].

TO COOPERS.—Wanted, [illegible] Apply to Mr. [illegible].

TO PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND PAPER-HANGERS.—Wanted, a Partner, with a small capital, to assist in conducting an established business. Is a good opportunity for a persevering young man. Address No. 12, Herald Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Second hand. A young man acquainted with pastry preferred. W. S., Herald Office.

TEAMS WANTED, for Bathurst and Louisa Creek. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO. 8th November.

TEAMS required for Goulburn. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, York-street.

WANTED, Carpenters, Stonemasons, and Plasterers, for the Country. Apply at Park House, Park-street.

WANTED, a competent Groom and Coachman. Apply to the Messenger, Court of Requests' Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a strong Nurse Girl. Apply to Mrs. WALTON, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED Immediately, by Five Storekeepers from the gold diggings, real bargains for cash only—not for bills or booked credits. All sorts adapted for the use of human bodies, exterior and interior. Letters, with particulars, at SKINNER'S Hotel, George and Hunter streets, Sydney, will have immediate and strictly secret attention.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General Servant; also, a Housemaid to assist in the housework. English, Scotch, or German preferred. At 187, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman keeping Bachelor's House, another Gentleman to join him. Terms, under £1. Address XAY, Herald Office.

WANTED, a Laundress, who will have to assist in house work. Apply at 83, Stanley-street, three doors from College-street.

WANTED, a young Girl to Nurse a Child. Apply at 91, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, without children; the Man as Groom and generally useful, the Woman as Cook and Housekeeper. Good references required. Apply to P. MILLER, wine merchant, George-street, Parramatta.

WANTED, to put a Youth to learn the Boot-making business. He is 15 years of age, of good morals and good education, and the son of respectable parents. Address Furth, Herald Office.

WANTED, a sharp active Lad. Apply at GEORGE WILKIE and CO.'S, steam biscuit manufactory, George-st.

WANTED, two respectable Young Women—one as Cook and Laundress, the other as Housemaid. Apply at the Sportsman, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a General House Servant for a store on the Hunter. She will be required to take the whole management of the housekeeping affairs. Apply, between 2 and 3 p.m., to GEORGE MOORE and CO., "Hall," Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, Board and Residence for a permanency, in a quiet family. Preference given near town, and where no other lodgers are kept. Communications received until Saturday. Address, E., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Ploughman; also a Man, accustomed to break horses. Apply to A.B., Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, back of the market.

WANTED, immediately, a House, suitable for a small genteel family; rent not to exceed £150 year. Address G., Herald Office.

WANTED (apply between the hours of 10 and 11, on Friday), an English Girl, as Nurse; and Parlour Maid—one about 20 years of age preferred. Plain Needle-work, Dressmaking, or Children's Dresses,—no objection to go out by the day. A Bullock Driver wanted. By a well educated English Girl, a situation as Parlour Maid. Apply at Mrs. BERRY'S Registry Office, 54, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Two Protestants, the one as house and parlour-maid, the other as nurse. Apply to Mrs. BOLTON, Darling Point. References required.

WANTED, Shepherds, to leave per steamer, THIS EVENING. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., 4, Clarence-st.

WANTED, Mr. JAMES GROGAN, at OLIVER STAINES'S Labour and Registry Office, below Herald Office.

WANTED, German Shepherds for Wide Bay. OLIVER STAINES'S Labour Office, below Herald Office.

WANTED, German Farming Men. OLIVER STAINES'S Labour Office, below Herald Office.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, who has been accustomed to children; she will be required to assist in the house and needlework. Also, a Female Cook. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at 4, Wynyard-square, rear of George-street.

WANTED, a Plumber. Apply to J. PARSONS, Fortune of War, Pitt-street, at nine o'clock.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Female, a situation to Wait on a Lady or Family. Direct, R. N., Herald Office.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Railway Dining Rooms, 476, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General House Servant in a small family. Apply at No. 2, Fitz Roy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-rate Watchmaker for the country; liberal wages to a good hand. Apply to Mr. D. DAVIS, jeweller, George-street.

WANTED, Furnished Apartments, in a quiet family, with private board or partial board. Address, stating terms, H. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Partner in a Public-house. Apply to Mr. GIBBINS, opposite the Herald Office.

WANTED, a Green Sand Moulder. Apply to JOHN FYFE and SONS, Pyrmont Foundry.

£300.—Wanted to Borrow, the sum of £300, by the undersigned, for three years, to be refunded from a rental of £100 per annum, to commence from 1st January, 1856. Eight per cent. per annum will be given for its use, payable half-yearly or annually, and he will pay the attorney's fee for drawing up the agreement. ALEXANDER FLOOD. Newcastle, November 7th, 1855. N.B. If considered necessary, security will also be given.

£1800 WANTED, on Mortgage on a large Store, for three years. For the parties' address, address to R., Herald Office.

ANDREW BOGLES' Board and Lodging House, 86, George-street, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

APARTMENTS can be had at No. 42, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and Residence, cheap, comfortable, well aired, and clean, equal to any in Sydney, may be had at ANDREW BOGLES', 86, George-street, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Two large airy Bedrooms, commanding a delightful view of the Domain and Harbour, at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-street. Terms, moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE can be had at No. 42, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and Lodgings, White Hart, Phillip-street, at No. 11. 16s. per week. ISAAC ANDREWS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A vacancy at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Hogan's New Buildings, Prince street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 6, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for families or single gentlemen. 6, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence for one or two respectable men, at No. 74, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

BALMAIN.—To LET, near the Ferry, opposite Miller's Point, a Brick Cottage of four rooms, with back verandah, out-kitchen, pump, &c. Apply at the office of GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

BATHURST.—TO LET, in one of the most commanding business situations in Bathurst, a first-class Two-story House, with ample accommodation for a large business. This house stands between the properties of Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Kinne, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon, and offers a decided opportunity to any one wishing to enter on business in the flourishing town of Bathurst. Apply to J. M'DONNELL, Bathurst; or to Messrs. TUCKER and CO., Sydney.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.—To LET or SELL, rear of Lyons-terrace and Macquarie-street South, and Goulburn-street, a few lots on SALE. Long credit, 5 per cent. Plan at BOWDEN and THRELKELD'S, George-street.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with or without board, 3, Devonshire-place, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES TO LET. Taxes paid; water laid on. WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Consisting of elegantly furnished Drawing-room, two Bedrooms, and use of kitchen, &c., &c. Terms, 40s. per week. Apply at No. 11, Woolloomooloo-street.

FURNISHED Bed and Sitting Room TO LET, for a Lady and Gentleman, 16, Elizabeth-street North. No other lodgers kept.

FAMILY RESIDENCE to be LET at Newtown.—The residence of the late Mrs. Bailey, known as Fennellville, containing on the ground floor six rooms, viz., dining, drawing, sitting, bedroom, pantry, and store; upstairs, three bedrooms, detached kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms, stables, loft, sheds, &c., &c., with above two acres of land. This property will be let for a term of five years. All particulars can be obtained by application to the executrix, at Mrs. INNES, Newtown.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.—One of those fine Houses situated in William-terrace, Stanley-street, is now to LET, containing drawing-room, two parlours, three bedrooms, and kitchen, with commodious large yard, with back entrance. The house is very airy, and perfectly free from damp, being lofty [illegible]. In every respect this just the thing for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. [illegible].

HOUSE TO LET, containing [illegible] Darling Harbour. Apply to Mrs. PLATT, No. [illegible].

LARGE FRONT ROOM, with Board, for two Gentlemen. Mrs. BATES, 167, Elizabeth-street South. Terms moderate.

MRS. ATKINSON can accommodate a few boarders. Or, LET furnished rooms, 1, Cumberland-st.

NORTH SHORE, ST. LEONARD'S.—To LET, or to be SOLD, on easy terms, the BEST TOWN ALLOTMENTS at the NORTH SHORE, ST. LEONARD'S. A large plan at the shop in Mount-street, below Mrs. Jessop's, the grocer, four acres roads leading to St. Leonard's Church. One quarter deposit. Residue, 7 years, 5 per cent. Title guaranteed.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET.—TO LET, the Offices and Stores lately occupied by J. Dhanis and Co., and situated No. 177, George-street, next door to Messrs. Brush and MacDonnell. For particulars apply to J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

STORES to LET, with frontage to George or Bathurst street. Rent moderate. Apply W. CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

STORAGE Moderate. ED. ROTTMANN and Co., Circular Quay, New Stores, behind the Custom-house.

STORES, WHARF, and Dwelling, Moreton Bay.—TO LET, or for SALE, those commodious and convenient Stores, and extensive wharf, lately occupied by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., and next to the wharves of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Towns and Co., together with handsome residence, &c. Apply to Mr. J. J. HOCKINGS, Brisbane, or to Messrs. T. S. MORT and Co., Pitt-street.

THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and lodging at No. 7, Upper Fort-street.

TO A LADY and GENTLEMAN without family.—Part of a superior House, garden, stabling, &c., to LET. Enquire of P. M'MAHON, Gannon's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TO MILLERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—TO LET on Lease, those extensive and commodious Stores, situate in Bathurst-street, adjoining the Australian Brewery, together with the exclusive right to a large flagged yard in the rear. These stores are admirably adapted for the storage of flour, grain, &c., and could with a trifling outlay be converted into a first-rate flour mill. Apply WILLIAM CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

TO BE LET, the Shop and Premises on the west side of Pitt-street, containing twelve rooms and large yard, known as No. [illegible]. Apply at the Office of Mr. M'CULLOCH, High-street.

TO LET, a commodious Shop and Dwelling House, in the best business position on the South Head Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Cole. To a respectable tenant the terms would be very moderate. Apply to Mr. C. ROBERTS, corner of George and Market streets.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House at present in the occupation of the undersigned, situated at Waterview Bay, Balmain, opposite Mr. Long and Alexander Stuart, Esqs. The house contains eight rooms, verandahs back and front, kitchen and outbuildings, an excellent and never failing supply of fresh water, garden in excellent order, well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees; fowl-house, &c., and within two minutes' walk of the steamer now plying from the Dry Dock; also an excellent water frontage to the premises.

The house may be taken, with the furniture, at a valuation, or let with the same; and to parties requiring a delightful summer residence this is one of the few opportunities that seldom offer.

Application can be made to Mr. SAWYER, Balmain, on the premises, or at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street. JNO. G. COHEN.

TO LET, at No. 27, Elizabeth street North, a large sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms.

TO LET, a Stable, with chaise-house and hayloft. Apply Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street North.

TO LET, a Cottage of four rooms, now used as a Ladies' School, the interest of which will be given to the party taking the house for a term. No bonus required. J. M., Herald Office.

TO LET, those first-class Business Premises lately occupied by Heyl, sons and Co., opposite Chisholm's, Pitt-street; immediate possession given. Apply to Mr. ROBISON, next door.

TO LET, at reduced rent, a Drawing-room and Bedroom, furnished, with requisites for a genteel party; or Bedroom with the use of Sitting-room only. 3, Tresco-terrace, Forbes-street.

TO LET, to a good tenant for a term of years, at a moderate rent, Alma Cottage, a detached cottage of several rooms, with beautiful well of water, garden, and built-on-acre of garden ground, in a pleasant but retired situation, with magnificent views, at St. Leonard's, North Shore, Mount-street, near Dr. Ward's, a short distance from Blue's Ferry. Apply at the premises.

TO LET, a Sitting-room and Bedroom, suitable for a lady and gentleman, at 14, Elizabeth-street North. Terms moderate.

TO LET, a comfortable House, with four rooms and detached kitchen, rent £2 5s. per week, two doors from Mr. CLARKE'S grocer, at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, to whom apply.

TO LET, Ultimo Cottage, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, stable, and coach house, with a large garden and three fenced in paddocks. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, of Ultimo House.

TO LET, a six-room House, in Swan-street, with water laid on. Apply 3, Swan-street. Sydney, 8th November, 1855.

TO LET, a Pork Butcher's Shop and House, in the best part of Sydney, fitted up with every comfort necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The fixtures to be sold at a valuation. Apply to D. BARKLEY, 78, King-street.

TO LET.—The House and Grounds situated at Bradley's Head, called "Athol." The first comprises five rooms and hall, kitchen, laundry, and stores detached. The latter four acres of ground, stocked with choice fruit trees now in full bearing, vineyard, kitchen garden, &c. The house is fully furnished for a family, with every requisite. Can be let unfurnished if desired. The whole at a very low figure, (a skiff and gear included). Term, nine months from 1st January, 1856, but possession can be given immediately. Apply to Mr. GREEN, Commercial Bank.

TO LET, those first-class Business Premises occupied by Messieurs and Co., opposite Chisholm's, Pitt-street; immediate possession given. Apply to Mr. ROBISON, next door.

TO LET.—To LET, that capacious premises known as Cleveland House and Grounds, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, for remainder of the term of lease (18 months), those new and commodious Stores in York-street known as Lloyd's Stores, and in the occupation of the undersigned. For terms apply to HAKOE and PELL, Circular Quay.

TO LET, in Market-street West, in a first-rate situation, those old established business premises, well adapted for a grocer, baker, or confectioner. Apply to W. TAYLOR, Sussex-street, foot of Market-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a neatly furnished, six-roomed House, with water laid on. The house is in one of the most healthy localities in the city. To a respectable tenant the rent will be moderate. For address, apply at the Herald Office.

TO LET.—Eligible Business Premises, in the best part of George-street, Sydney, being No. 314, together with the extensive stores behind the same, opening into Wynyard-lane, with immediate possession. For particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. BRODZIAK, or Mr. HIGHAM, [illegible], Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House, in Phillip-street North, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, servant's room, large yard; water laid on. Apply to Mr. HUNT, 103, Phillip-street.

TO LET, at Paddington, corner of Underwood and Elizabeth streets, six comfortable Family Residences, with verandahs rear and front, containing five large rooms, hall, kitchen, servant's bedroom, pantry, &c., &c., with large yard, shed, and well of good water. Rent 30s. per week. Apply to Mr. W. TAYLOR, Sussex-street, foot of Market-street, or on the premises, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO LET (low rent), in Pitt-street, 159, Shop, 10s. per week; ditto, Shop and Room, 16s. per week. Apply opposite, at Mr. T. MOON'S, cabinetmaker.

TO LET and FOR SALE.—a 12-roomed House, handsomely furnished, in Myles buildings; also a 12-roomed House, in Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street; a 9-roomed House, Forbes-street, 35s.; 3 rooms ditto, [illegible]; a Shop in George-street, and two in King-street. FOR SALE, 9 Houses in Woolloomooloo, all prices; [illegible] allotments of land, at Balmain; 2 Houses and Cottages, and [illegible] of Land, at Newtown; 4 three Cottages [illegible], 12 acre Farm, but good water, near [illegible], each £300; 3 Public-houses to dispose of. GEORGE F. BAKER, auctioneer, agent, &c., opposite Mort's-buildings.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, at Coogee Bay, four miles from Darlinghurst, in one of the most delightful situations, within ten miles of Sydney.—An excellent Verandah House, substantially built of stone, containing eight rooms, and large entrance-hall; a detached kitchen and servants' room, also built of stone; stabling and coach-house, with or without a very productive garden, well stocked with fruit-trees, vines, &c. The situation was originally laid out by the Government surveyor as a bathing establishment, and is the best situation near Sydney for such a purpose, adjoining the finest beach on the coast. The house was built for an hotel or place of entertainment, and is well suited for such; or as a private residence for a respectable family. The property must be seen to be appreciated, and would be found suitable as a wool-washing establishment, tannery, and many other purposes, having an inexhaustible supply of excellent fresh water. The road is one of the best out of Sydney to within a short distance of the property, and will be finished to the house immediately, the Colonial Legislature having granted a sum of money for that purpose. This compact property, containing three and half acres of land, being some allotments in the Government village of Coogee, will be SOLD or LET by private contract for a term of years, with or without the garden, as may be agreed upon. None but principals treated with. Mr. O'NEILL, of the Vineyard Inn, opposite Darlinghurst Court-house, will direct any applicants desirous of purchasing or leasing the above property, which may be viewed at any time. The proprietor being in a declining state of health, and finding it a larger place than he requires, is willing to treat with any respectable party on the most liberal terms. Immediate possession given if required. Title—Grant from the Crown to the present proprietor, Mr. George Dodery.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, [illegible] Wharf and Stores, the whole or part [illegible] three new [illegible] Cottages from 12s. per week [illegible] Allotments of land [illegible].

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SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

WEDNESDAY.

THIS Reverend Court met in St. Andrew Scots' Church on Wednesday, 31st ultimo, at noon, when the usual sermon was preached by the retiring Moderator, from Matthew xiii. 52,—"Then said he unto them, Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old."

The Synod having been constituted with prayer, the roll was called, when the following ministers and elders answered to their names, and took their seats as members of Court.

I. Presbytery of Sydney.—Ministers: Revs. J. Dougall, Dr. Fullerton, J. M'Gibbon, J. Milne, J. Coutts, G. Macfie, M. Adam, and C. Atchison. Elders: Messrs. Thomas Barker, M.L.C.; — M'Loughlin, J. Campbell.

II. Presbytery of Maitland.—Ministers: Revs. Wm. Purvis, James Nimmo, J. S. Whyte, J. T. Carter, T. Stirton, and J. Morrison. Elders: Messrs. Wm. Henderson and James Douglas.

III. Presbytery of Bathurst.—Rev. Alexander M'Ewan.

The Synod then proceeded to the election of a Moderator for the current year, when the Rev. James Nimmo, of Newcastle, was unanimously elected, and took his seat accordingly.

The Rev. James Coutts, of Parramatta, was re-elected Clerk of Synod.

The Synod having heard the minutes of its last session read, resolved itself into a Committee of Overtures, and resumed.

The Synod agreed to hold a meeting for devotional exercise in the evening, at seven o'clock.

Closed with prayer.

THURSDAY.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer.

The MODERATOR, on the motion of Mr. Coutts, seconded by Mr. Macfie, conveyed the thanks of the Synod to the Rev. William Purves, late Moderator, for his very excellent and appropriate discourse.

The late MODERATOR then read to the meeting his Report for the past year. "The Report," he observed, "possessed no peculiar features, but was on the whole highly satisfactory. Several new churches were in course of erection. The foundation-stone of a church had been recently laid at Dungog, and it was expected that in the adjacent township of Stroud a similar erection would shortly be commenced. At Paddington, Sydney, the work of building was being rapidly proceeded with; and at Ipswich, in the Moreton Bay district, great exertions had been made to provide both a church and a residence for the minister, Dr. Nelson. At Shoalhaven, the Presbyterian inhabitants of the district had come forward in the most liberal manner, and with the funds subscribed by them, and a small grant from the Synod, a handsome and commodious iron church had been erected. At Newcastle, the church was all but finished, and steps were being taken to provide a suitable residence for the minister. Liberal subscriptions towards the erection of a manse at Parramatta had been made, and the work of building might be expected immediately to commence. The sum of upwards of £400 had been subscribed towards the erection of a church in East Maitland, and so soon as a suitable site was procured, the work would be proceeded with. A similar sum towards the erection of a church at Walcha, New England, had been subscribed. The plan of the church had been approved by the executive, and the work of building had been commenced under highly favourable circumstances.

"With respect to the subject of church extension, the moderator stated that he had written to various ministers of the body, urging them to make collections in their churches in behalf of the scheme, and he had the satisfaction to state that in almost every case his recommendation had been attended to. He regretted, however, to find that though the funds subscribed would prove sufficient to meet the present demands on the Church extension scheme, they would not admit of the Synod's making any addition to the number of ministers already supported by that scheme. He might add that but for the great demands made upon most of the congregations for local purposes a much larger amount would in all probably have been placed to the account of this scheme. The amount of subscriptions to the scheme for the year ending 31st October, 1855, was £431 13s. 3d. He might take this opportunity to state that for local objects, that is, for increasing the salaries of ministers, and aiding in the erection of churches, but chiefly for the latter, the sum of £4600 had been collected by the various congregations in connection with the Synod.

"He had the satisfaction to state that, in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian inhabitants of Muswellbrook, who had come forward and guaranteed a liberal support, he had been enabled to write to the Colonial Committee of the Mother Church for a minister for that locality; and his arrival was daily expected.

"He had had several other destitute districts in the colony under his attention, more especially the Clarence River, Manaroo, and the Northern Districts, but regretted that the necessary steps had not yet been taken by the inhabitants of these localities to justify him in applying to the Colonial Committee on their behalf.

"Several sums due to the Church Extension Fund were still outstanding; the amount actually received to its credit during the present year has been upwards of £480.

"He concluded by expressing his regret that, owing to the large amount of official duty he had had to perform during the past year, he had found it impossible to go on the mission to which he had been appointed at last meeting of Synod."

The report was listened to with much interest and satisfaction.

THE MODERATOR (Rev. Mr. Nimmo, of Newcastle) made a similar statement with reference to his appointment to visit the Northern Districts of the colony. He had been reluctantly compelled to leave his mission unfulfilled from the utter impossibility of finding a supply for his own pulpit during his contemplated absence.

MR. BARKER, Convener of the Committee on Schools and Education, gave in his report for the past year, from which it would appear that very great and successful efforts had been made by the committee to improve the state of education in the schools connected with the Synod. The Committee had personally visited many of the schools, and had addressed circulars to the various ministers of the body, soliciting information with regard to the condition of the schools in their districts, by which means they had ascertained their actual wants. With the view of supplying these, a very large distribution of books and other school apparatus had been made. An additional supply had been written for, and was shortly expected from home. The convener likewise submitted a statement of his accounts for the past year, showing that a sum of £178 15s. 3d. had been expended for various educational purposes.

The report was received and approved. The thanks of the Synod were conveyed to the convener and committee for their valuable services, and they were re-appointed for the current year.

The Rev. Mr. PURVES then brought before the Synod the subject of Presbyterial Visitation, for the purpose of urging upon congregations the duty of compliance with the hitherto neglected provisions of the "Church Act." The opinions of various members of the Court, lay as well as clerical, were heard; when, from the importance of the subject, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion till next day.

A detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Presbytery of Maitland with the view of filling up the vacancy in the Church at Paterson, having been made, the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—"That the Moderator of Synod be instructed to write home to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland for a minister for the Paterson, in compliance with the request of the parishioners."

The further supply of the Goulburn pulpit was then provided for by the following appointments:—Mr. Milne, of Paddington, 11th, 18th, and 25th current; Mr. Adam, of Windsor, 16th, 23rd, and 30th December; Mr. Coutts, of Parramatta, 20th and 27th January, and 3rd February.

Closed with prayer.

FRIDAY.

The Synod met at half-past nine a.m., and was constituted with prayer.

The memorial from the Rev. Mr. Laughton, presently officiating minister at Bathurst, was referred to a committee, consisting of the Moderator (convener), the Rev. Messrs. Purves and Coutts, with Rev. Dr. Fullerton, with instructions to consider the same, and report before the close of the session.

The subject of the *Christian Herald* having been brought before the meeting, and it having been stated that a large balance was still due to Mr. Coutts, the editor, for expenses incurred in its publication and general management, a committee was appointed to consider the whole matter and bring up their report on Monday.

The subject of Sabbath observance having been brought before the meeting by the Rev. Mr. M'GIBBON, the following members were appointed a committee, to take such steps in the matter as may to them appear most expedient, and every minister was further enjoined to bring the subject before his congregation, with the view to obtain from them an expression of their opinion in the form of petition to the Legislative Council: The Moderator, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. James Coutts, Rev. John Dougall, and the Rev. John M'Gibbon; Mr. M'Gibbon to be convener.

Mr. BARKER having stated to the meeting that the sum of £1606 13s. 3d. had been placed on the Estimates for the present year for Presbyterian educational purposes, it was unanimously agreed that, as this sum would allow of an increase in the number of schools, the Committee on Education be empowered to receive applications, and to adjudicate between competing claims. Closed with prayer.

SATURDAY.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer.

The memorial from the Kirk Session of East Maitland having been brought before the meeting, the following deliverance on the subject was made:—"That in the opinion of this Court the sum of £400, formerly voted towards the erection of a church and manse in East Maitland, was available for the purpose of building a church there so soon as an equal sum should be expended by the congregation." The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of Finance, the proceedings connected with which occupied the remainder of the day's sederunt.

The committee, having resumed, adjourned till Monday. Closed with prayer.

MONDAY.

The Synod met according to adjourned, and was constituted with prayer.

The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of Finance, and having resumed, the following motion was submitted to the meeting by Dr. Fullerton:—"That as it is desirable to ensure the payment of at least £200 per annum to each minister not in receipt of State support, the Moderator be instructed to write to the Committee of Management of each church quarterly, requesting them to transmit to him their minister's receipt for at least £25, as stipend paid to him for the current quarter, to enable the Moderator to make an equal payment from the Church Extension Fund. Should the said receipts not be duly forwarded, the Moderator shall report to the synod at its next meeting, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider most expedient." The motion was seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

The following committee was appointed to prepare, against next meeting of Synod, a detailed statement of the Synod's past financial accounts, and to suggest some method by which the division of the funds at the disposal of the Synod may be regulated in future:—Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Mr. Macfie, and Thomas Barker, Esq.; and, in order to carry out the objects of this committee, each member was instructed to furnish the committee with such information as they may deem necessary.

The Committee appointed to consider the subject of the *Christian Herald* brought up their report, from which it appeared that the editor, Mr. Coutts, had incurred pecuniary responsibility to the amount of £254 in his praiseworthy efforts, to continue and extend the circulation of the *Christian Herald*. And that in consideration of the fact that Mr. Coutts had, in his editorial capacity, acted as the servant of the Synod and the Church generally, and had a right, therefore, to be indemnified for all pecuniary losses incurred by him in that capacity, the committee recommend that the Synod acknowledge the pecuniary responsibility above referred to, as a debt due to Mr. Coutts by the Church at large.

The report was received and approved, and it was unanimously agreed that, with a view to give effect to the finding of the committee, the ministers of the body be instructed to make every exertion to collect the debts in their districts still due on account of the *Christian Herald*, and also to open subscription lists, that such members of their congregations as may feel disposed may have it in their power to contribute towards the liquidation of the debts so justly due to its editor, Mr. Coutts.

Closed with prayer.

TUESDAY.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was constituted by prayer.

MR. PURVES, as convener of the committee appointed at last meeting of Synod to wait upon his Excellency the Governor-General, in order to bring before him the destitute condition of the interior in respect of the means of education, mentioned that they had been honoured with an interview by his Excellency, at which they had had an opportunity of bringing the subject before his notice, and of giving expression to the Church's views in the matter. The deputation found that the whole question of education was one which was under his Excellency's consideration, and as it had since formed the subject of a message to the Legislative Council, he concluded by moving that the Synod take up the consideration of his Excellency's scheme, with a view to give forth an expression of their opinion as to its merits. It was moved as an amendment, that while the Synod desires to express its satisfaction that his Excellency has given so prominent a place to education as to bring it by message before the Legislative Council, yet, as his Excellency's scheme is now in abeyance, the Synod do not consider it expedient to take up the consideration of it at its present meeting. The motion was withdrawn, and the amendment, in form of motion, unanimously agreed to.

MR. COUTTS, convener of the committee appointed at last meeting to consider the subject of intemperance, reported that the committee had not been able to take any decided steps in the matter, but were prepared to give it their immediate attention should the Synod think fit to re-appoint them. The committee was re-appointed accordingly.

The subject of the Orphan School, Parramatta, having been brought before the attention of the Synod, and it having been stated that owing to the contemplated changes in the management of public schools, it had not been deemed expedient to move in the matter, the Synod agreed to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Schools and Education, with instructions to take such steps as they may deem most expedient for the assertion of the rights and interests of the Presbyterian Church in the matter.

UNION.—The committee appointed at last meeting to receive any overtures on the subject of union with the Synod of Eastern Australia reported that no overtures had been made to them, and that consequently they had taken no steps in the matter. The following motion was then made, that the committee be re-appointed with the same instructions as formerly. It was moved as an amendment, That while this Synod will always be happy to maintain friendly relations with other Christian bodies, it does not consider itself called upon to move further in the matter. The motion and amendment having been put to the meeting, the amendment was carried by a majority of 5.

The Moderator, as convener of committee appointed to consider the memorial of the Rev. Mr. Laughton, brought up their report, from which it appeared that in the judgment of the Committee, it was contrary to the laws and usages of the church to allow a seat in a church court to any minister not holding a fixed and permanent charge. And that the Committee could see nothing in the circumstances of memorialist's case to justify a departure from said laws and usages. The report was unanimously received and approved.

Reference having been made to the duty and importance of nations in their capacity as such, providing for the maintenance and extension of religious ordinances. It was unanimously agreed that the various ministers of the body should be enjoined to bring the subject before their congregations, with a view to obtain from them an expression of their opinion in the form of petition to the Legislative Council.

The discussion of the subject of Presbyterial visitation adjourned since Thursday. Sederunt was resumed when the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—That the Synod instruct the various Presbyteries of the Church, should they see fit, to visit the different congregations within their bounds, with a view to bring before them their obligation to comply with the hitherto neglected provisions of the Church Act.

The subject of correspondence with foreign churches having been brought before the Synod, the Moderator was instructed to conduct such correspondence on the part of the Synod, where he might deem it advisable.

Closed with prayer.

WEDNESDAY.

The Court met.

The Law Committee gave in their report, and were re-appointed.

The business before the Synod having been brought to a close, the Moderator adjourned the Synod; and appointed its next meeting to be held on the last Wednesday in October, 1856, in St. Andrew's Church, Sydney, at noon. The benediction was then pronounced, and the sittings of the Synod terminated.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—In addition to the sums advertised as coming from the Ovens' district, together with £73 collected at the Star Hotel, Nine-Mile, and forwarded last week to town to be placed to the credit of the Patriotic Fund, another meeting has been called, to take place on Monday next, at which the projectors "guarantee" £1000 shall be collected for this purpose. This and the qualification of £5000 for their representative, among a population so small as the Ovens, must give a favourable idea as to the wealthiness of our district. In fact, nine out of every ten express themselves satisfied with these diggings.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The notices of the field-day on Saturday last, which appeared in your columns, and in those of your daily contemporary, contain an apparently just reflection on the small numbers of the Yeomanry and Rifles who attended on the occasion; and as it is only fair that the public should be aware on whom a principal share of the blame rests (with regard to the Rifles at least) I beg a space in your columns for the following explanation:

Some four months ago Mr. Martin, in his place in Council, moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of the Volunteer Act; and although his speech on the occasion contained allusions to the Corps as then existing, and to their members, which were in anything but good taste, and which might with far more justice have been applied to those inhabitants of the city who, having both physical ability and time, had failed to join any of the corps; the motion was received with universal satisfaction by the members of our corps, who knew by experience how insufficient were the provisions of the existing Act to the attainment of the object in view—the formation and support of a regiment of 600 men.

Without much loss of time the committee met, and took the evidence of the different members of the volunteer forces; and from what we knew of that evidence we were aware that every desirable suggestion had been made and reiterated by the witnesses.

The chief of these suggestions or recommendations were—that the Government should supply the uniforms—that persons joining should be exempted from sitting on juries—and that a place at or in the vicinity of the parade ground should be provided for the deposit of the arms, with men to keep them clean and in serviceable order, and where the uniforms also might be kept at the convenience of members.

These and other minor suggestions were apparently favourably received by the committee, and we hoped to see them embodied in a report and brought under the consideration of the Legislature; and many of us, in anticipation of such important changes taking place in our constitution as a body, have become irregular in our attendance at the drills, and careless of the rules of a corps which we felt could not prosper or become numerous until some such changes were carried into effect.

We have, however, waited in vain for the appearance of the report; and who can wonder that, suffering from that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick," and indignant at this cavalier treatment at the hands of Mr. Martin of a number of gentlemen who have devoted much time and some money to the service of the public, many should absent themselves from the parade on Saturday last, and other occasions?

Confident in the good wishes of the conductors of a journal which has, on several occasions, urged upon the public and the Legislature the claim of volunteers to more consideration than they have hitherto received, we appeal to you to press upon the committee the necessity of their report being brought up before the present Council shall have ceased to exist, so that we may be made aware whether the Government, by a liberality equal to the occasion, will make the corps worth remaining in, or whether, by continuing in it, we are not now wasting time in a useless and thankless manner.

Should the report and the evidence be brought before the Council, the whole subject will doubtless meet with due consideration; and I will only say, in conclusion, that, if the Government make a larger expenditure, in accordance with the evidence, to make the force efficient, there can be little doubt that a large increase in numbers will immediately result; while rules to which those choosing to remain in the corps, as well as all joining, should be obliged to subscribe, and which would ensure an attendance at drill, &c., calculated to produce efficiency, might very justly be laid down by the Government.

I remain, &c.,
A RIFLEMAN.

6th November, 1855.

LANDING GOODS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is now about six months since the Chamber of Commerce tried to come, but without success, to some decision on the following question—"Who is responsible for the safety of goods after they are delivered from on board ship, and before they are taken possession of by the merchant or his agent."

The question is really an important one in Sydney, where there are no sheds on the quays to shelter goods from sunshine or rain—where the weather is so changeable, and changes so suddenly, and, above all, where the distances of many merchants' offices and warehouses from the landing quays are so great that it is impossible to have persons waiting at all hours to receive goods during the ten or twelve days it takes to discharge the cargo of a large ship.

In your paper of to-day's date there are two advertisements concerning vessels from London, in each of which it is stated that "the owners will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after leaving the ship's tackle;" but these notifications, being based on no real decision of the point at issue, can be regarded only as the expression of an uneasy feeling, and as evincing a laudable desire on the part of the agents to have the first word in any dispute that may arise.

The whole matter, I think, should be made to hinge on the contract made between the shipper and the captain, as set forth in the bill of lading, in which the latter agrees to deliver, on arrival, "in the like good order and condition" to the merchant here, the goods he receives from the shipper in England. Now, if the captain only made one such contract, it is evident that he would be able to give delivery here, whenever an entry had been passed, and an application made by the merchant. But the captain, for the profit and advantage of his owners, makes not only one, but perhaps a hundred different contracts of the same kind, and thus embarrasses himself, or his ship, in such a way, with additional goods, that he is not able to fulfil his bargain to deliver on the first application, and has, in reality, to defer that fulfilment (however much the merchant may want his goods); until he has removed a superincumbent mass of cargo, with which the party to the case, in point has nothing to do, and which is there without his consent, or at least his permission.

Now, as this delay in delivery is caused by the act and for the convenience of the owners alone, it appears to me that, having refused the merchant's *first* application for delivery, on the plea of not being able to get the goods out of the ship, the owners are, and ought to be, responsible for any damage or loss which may afterwards happen to the goods, and must be held as in responsible charge of the same till released from it by the merchant's receipt.

It is, however, very desirable that the Chamber of Commerce should come to some decision on this point, for the guidance of the port, and to save future trouble or litigation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN IMPORTER.

November 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The remembrance of the fatal results which occurred last year to many from exposure to the sun, induces me to crave a space in your paper, to point out to the inconsiderate the necessity of covering the head when out of the house, and that parents will never permit their children to go out without an effectual covering to their heads. Should this prevention not be attended to, the coroner's hands will be full of work from this cause, and the heart of many wrung with unavailing regret for the loss of those whom a little care might have saved.

I am, your obedient servant,
PHILANTHROPOS.

DEALERS IN STOLEN CATTLE, &c.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—On my perusing the "Further Police Regulations Act," as published in your issue of the 5th instant, I was not a little disappointed to perceive that no provision is made therein for the detection of stealers, receivers, *and drovers under suspicious circumstances*, of live stock (viz., cattle, horses, and sheep).

This I regard as an unfortunate omission. The Act, as it is, was much needed, and it will, doubtless, have a very salutary effect in checking dishonesty in the towns and other parts of the country, as regards "goods," &c. But as livestock is not so easily as other kinds of chattel property kept safe by the owners thereof, and as, besides, the crimes of cattle, horse, and sheep stealing, in all their various modes, are continuing to be practised to a fearful extent in all parts of the interior, the extension of additional powers to magistrates and constables, in order to the suppression and detection of these crimes and of their perpetrators, was even of more importance, and more required, than in behalf of any other kinds of property.

I ask you to oblige by publishing this letter, in the sincere hope that some of our influential Councillors may see it, and will contrive by some means, as speedily as possible, to provide a remedy for the great evil I have alluded to, and which, I think, they have only by accident overlooked.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
R.

Sydney, November 8th, 1855.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As the writer was one of the first in the establishment of the Volunteers of Sydney, who has attended regularly the musters and field days of the Rifles, he is entitled to give his reasons and opinion on the present condition of that particular branch of the "Volunteers."

From the tone of the papers some two or three years since, one would have thought that the three branches—the Rifles, Cavalry, and Artillery—would muster strongly. The names of upwards of 300 for the Rifles alone, looked as if the martial spirit of the young men of Sydney were aroused, and that in a few months from the commencement would bring into the field at least one battalion. Why is it that so few attend? Permit me to say, that out of the 300, who duly took the solemn oath of serving her Majesty faithfully at all times and seasons, that at least fifty, at the time of balloting for officers, were so affronted at not being made officers, sent in their resignation; another fifty or more found that it was out of their power to attend muster, in consequence of their employers' refusal to give them time for the necessary drill (which for those whose office hours would prevent their attendance, are now so regulated that sergeants are always on the drill ground as early as 6 o'clock on summer mornings, and a quarter-past 4 p.m.). Another fifty resigned solely on the account of having officers placed over them contrary to the provisions in the Volunteer Act. It is not for me to state the whole of their reasons for so doing, but I must, in justice to Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, say that, generally speaking, the officers chosen by the members of the different companies were so totally unfit for such purpose, that Sir Charles took the affair into his own hands, and nominated gentlemen who had seen and smelt powder, who had heard the whizzing bullet, to fill the places, with the exception of some two or three, who had to drill to become officers, and whether they had learnt the same efficiently it is not for me to give an opinion. Another fifty might be named that having undergone the drill, and having attended muster pretty regularly at first—resigned from the reason of having uniforms, which not only cost a large sum to those who, like myself, have pockets but no money to spare; but on a hot day, like last Saturday, the paltry forty on the ground were almost smothered—they did not see any fun in undergoing the ordeal of a field day at their own expense. Another 50, more or less—acted as they did the last field-day by being merely lookers on—their feelings I do not envy. Some, no doubt, could not attend in time; while the majority coolly looked on—through their conduct the faithful few were insulted.

The paucity of numbers on the usual parade, only once a week (Wednesday), has dwindled away to some 9 or 10. Why is it so? Is it because absent members think they are perfect in the evolutions that their presence is needless? For my part not one of us are perfect, even an old soldier like myself.

It is very evident that some alterations in the rules respecting fines for non-attendance should be made; fines that would be felt and strictly enforced, and then, if members still absented, to have their names blotted out of the muster-roll for the future. It will be seen at the next half-yearly inspection whether absentees will attend on that day; if we have a poor attendance, we shall all lose a boon which would enable every member to have his arms in a proper building, and, like the armoury of the Artillery Company of London, have them always ready, and cleaned for the next muster. Are we to lose such a boon? Brother Rifles reflect!

That such Volunteers should be on a respectable footing, it is absolutely necessary for the Government, in these extraordinary bad times, to come forward and offer uniforms (which, if contracted for, would not cost a very large sum) to any willing to join. And I can safely say, we should have a very large increase to our numbers if such was the case. It is almost too bad that we should pay for the high honour of being armed guardians of the British constitution, when our services ought to be considered equivalent.

The Government should also, as an incentive to those who still faithfully regard their oath, *after* (say) three years' service, award a grant of land. With so many thousand acres it could be easily spared. *That* would be of extraordinary effect in increasing our numbers. Another source of encouragement should be held out to the Rifles—prizes for ball shooting. Numbers of us require instruction, and those who are anxious well know that there are members old and experienced to make them good marksmen. It is tame work to fire at the mark without any incentive to make them good shots. That such practice is of the utmost importance in these times. We have no fear of the Russians, but a certain class in this city who, if they could find a chance, would at once endeavour to trample under foot the British banner from Government House, send his Excellency away with a flea in his ear, and set up some, red hot democrat to rule in his place. Such an event might probably be attempted. Let the Rifles ponder—suppose the brave allies are worsted at Sebastopol—suppose the gallant 11th leaves us to join them—who will supply their place? Not the lukewarm members, but those whose names are weekly dotted with attendance; not those who are absent from the target practice, but those who can knock off a red republican at the respectable distance of 500 yards, with our two grooved and sure rifles.

As to the Volunteer Cavalry, it requires very little common sense to judge why so few attend—what gentleman in these times could stand the expense? until the uniform is reduced to a much less sum they will have no addition.

To the Artillery corps all praise is due; they muster, I believe, 75. On Saturday last half of that number were present, while the Rifles, out of upwards of 290 whom we had a right to expect, only one-fifth were there.

A MEMBER OF THE RIFLES.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In my letter which you kindly inserted in the *Herald* of the 24th ultimo, containing suggestions for the extension and improvement of the Botanic Gardens, I noticed the absence of a feature which is to be found in most ornamental grounds—a sheet of water for the growth of aquatic plants. Since the publication of my letter, I have seen in the Estimates laid before the Legislative Council a sum of £50 set down for a *tank* in the Gardens. If, as I presume is the case, the water be required merely for purposes of irrigation, it matters not whether the reservoir be a tank or an ornamental pond, but certainly the latter, in point of taste, is preferable.

I am, Sir, &c.,
SYLVANUS.

Sydney, 7th November.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE have a file of the South African *Commercial Advertiser* to the 25th of August.

On the present condition and future prospects of the Sovereignty wool trade, we learn that the accounts lately received at the Cape from Bloemfontein state, that that division will rival, in the progress made by its sheep farmers during the present year, the most favored divisions of the old colony. Its sheep are increasing at a rate equal to that made by sheep in the Richmond, Winterveld, or the Fort Beaufort best sheepwalks. And, it is worthy of notice at the present time, that in this month of August, when we are within three months of the new shearing season, wools are coming in daily to the extent of 50, 75, or 100 bales, and there seems no end to it, as in former seasons. In fact, something of the magnitude of the clip for 1855 may be ascertained from the fact of the many large vessels still being laid on to carry off the unexampled increase. In former years, in the month of August, one vessel would have had but little hope of "filling up" in less than three months. Only the gleanings of clip were then left. Now, however, it is still coming in more rapidly then some six vessels laid on can take in the wool, and these vessels of a capacity far beyond that of the old Algoa Bay traders. To this increase the Sovereignty is contributing its proportion. The great divisions of Caledon River and Bloemfontein have given forth even their thousands of bales of wool this season. And what will be the increase for 1856, should no disease attack the flocks? From 1854 it has risen, according to general computation, 3,000,000 lbs., or, from 6,900,000 to 10,000,000. In 1856, it is not too much to assume, that it will exceed 12,000,000 lbs., or equal in value some £600,000 sterling. These are great returns, and should inspire courage.

His Excellency the Governor Sir George Grey, had recently undertaken a tour of the colony, for the purpose of making himself personally acquainted with the wants and wishes of the colonists. This course had afforded much satisfaction. His unostentatious demeanour, his accessibility to those who wished to see him, and the marked kindness of his manner to all classes had won for his Excellency universal good-will. As a happy illustration of Sir George's affability, the following brief outline of his visit to Beaufort on the 13th of August may be given:—

"An excursion to the mountains having been decided upon, his Excellency, accompanied by several gentlemen, took the road which winds up to the top of the Nieuwveld hills, and which leads to some of the finest mountain sheepwalks in the district. The party rode as far as Bokkraal, about 15 miles from the town, and situated near the famous Beeldhouwers Bank—the highest part of the Nieuweveld range, and also, it is said, of the colony. This elevated position commands a fine extensive view of a large part of the district, and reaching to the south as far as the Zwarteberg Mountains, and his Excellency was evidently much pleased with the day's excursion. His Excellency returned in the afternoon, and at six o'clock attended a juvenile soiree, which he had kindly acceded to honour with his presence. The entertainment took place in the Government School-room, which had been prepared for the occasion. Along the whole length of the building, and on either side of it, double rows of seats were ranged for about 120 ladies and gentlemen, behind whom the children of all the schools were seated. Tables spread with refreshments were placed the whole length of the room. It was evident that his Excellency was very agreeably surprised at the reception prepared for him. On his entering the room the national anthem, with a pianoforte accompaniment, was sung with much effect by the children, after which Mr. Charles Pritchard took the chair, and opened the proceedings of the evening, introducing the company to his Excellency. His Excellency kindly addressed the assembly, thanking them very cordially for the hospitable reception they were giving them, and expressing his satisfaction at seeing so many happy and pretty youthful faces around him, in whose welfare, as well as in that of the inhabitants of Beaufort, he assured the company, he would always take a lively interest. Tea and cakes having been handed round, several young ladies, at short intervals, favoured the company with a variety of airs and songs on the piano; after which the Rev. Mr. Fraser and the Rev. Mr. Maynard successively addressed the company (the former in Dutch and the latter in English), in very appropriate speeches. Before leaving, his Excellency reiterated his thanks to the company. In his address, the Rev. Mr. Maynard had referred to the anecdote (which he applied to Beaufort) of a certain high personage, who, on passing through a sequestered village, was presented by the inhabitants of it with their children, as the very best gift they thought it in their power to bestow upon him. His Excellency now playfully took up this happy allusion, saying that he accepted the children then present as his own, for he had, he regretted, none of his own. That having just had them counted, he learned that there were exactly 80 little boys and 40 little girls, in all 120, whom he now unexpectedly found showered upon him. This "wind fall" of little responsibilities, which made him even far richer than the august father of the renowned Danaids of old, his Excellency seemed to view as rather carrying him to the other extreme. Speaking now in his paternal capacity, he requested that as the children, much against the mercurial disposition of children generally, were somewhat pent-up that evening, they should be invited to a merry party, and that he be informed that they had all enjoyed themselves. The juvenile party is expected to "come off" very soon, and from the handsome provision which his Excellency, it appears, has made for defraying the expenses of that entertainment, there can be no doubt that the youngsters will enjoy themselves.

From the *Eastern Province Herald* we gather the following particulars as to the late "Mining Mania" at the Cape, which, as that journal asserts, "has now run its course, and the reaction has set in with the virulence of high fever." Mining shares, without any assignable cause, have declined in the Cape market beneath the value of the scrip on which they have been issued. The sale of these shares, in the insolvent estate of Messrs. Long, Ebden, and Co., has struck a blow at mining enterprise from which it will not suddenly recover. Not that reflecting men should attach any consequence to the failure in this sale, or be dispirited by the result from their former purpose, but where the undertaking partakes so much of the character of pure adventure, the strongest mind is easily unstrung, and when once it has lost its first tension, it is not easily braced anew to bold speculation. We are not afraid, therefore, to predict that mining enterprise has suffered immensely in this colony, by what has just taken place on the Cape parade. Is there a reasonable explanation to be offered of this strange affair? Is the hint thrown out in some of the Cape papers, that the Western capital was infested with a herde of schemers who, from week to week, kept up the value of shares until they no longer could work the game, a correct insinuation, and hence now the unavoidable relapse? We suspect such to be the rationale of this matter. Shares were run up in mining companies before any entries were secured, in many cases, and the most gambling transactions carried on, which could only be managed for a day. The colony suffers by this affair. It will not soon recover its mining mania, if the surmises of despondents should turn out to be at all correct. Not only will real enterprise be damped, but the name of the colony, as a field of investment for foreign capital, will suffer. This consequence is greatly to be deplored. We need some foreign assistance. British capital could be profitably wedded to many of the great natural resources of Cape colony. Is anything to be done by the friends of the colony to break the force of the present relapse? One remedy seems worthy of consideration. If the many companies will coalesce and form one powerful company to work the best of the centres discovered, there is hope—otherwise, not. The cost for superintendence of the many companies wears absurdity on the very face of it. Nothing could be more wild, or more reckless; and now that we are delivered from the first hallucinations of an extraordinary mania, let us look soberly to the grave undertaking. Copper exists in large quantity in Namaqualand. It is to be discovered there in rich reserves or ganglia, from which the network of fine indications on the surface spread as from a series of centres. The mines of Springbok and Spectacle are great rests of the metal, and, it is believed, that it is again welled up in equal richness towards the Orange River. Let search be made by the Geological Surveyor, and where he pronounces the good centres to be, there let the whole collective force of the various companies be directed. The present dissipation of our colonial energies, through innumerable vaporing and vapory companies, is strongly to be condemned.

"A Medico-Chirurgical Society has been formed at Graham's Town, the aims of which, the *Graham's Town Journal* states, "are threefold. It makes provision for periodical meetings of its members, when the principles of medical science are brought under discussion by means of papers or essays on specific subjects, and the relation of interesting cases in medical and surgical practice. The society further contemplates the formation, eventually, of a museum in this city—a project regarded as practicable. And, in the third place—though this does not appear from the designation of the society—encouragement will be given to science generally; and one of its fundamental rules provides for the introduction, as members, of such gentlemen as are interested in scientific research; so that botany, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and the kindred sciences shall all receive a due proportion of attention." Invitations have been sent to gentlemen of the medical profession, both civil and military, throughout the Eastern Province, to become members of the society, and it is gratifying to the projectors of this institution that several of their medical brethren in the country have expressed their cordial approval of the association, and their desire to be enrolled as members.

The Bishop of Natal has brought forward a question which he thinks "must be decided without delay, one way or the other," namely, whether in countries where local law and custom allow polygamy, a convert to Christianity, who has, at the time, more wives than one, should separate himself from all but one? The Bishop is disposed to think that this sacrifice is not required; but that "after baptism no convert should be allowed to become a polygamist, or to increase the number of his wives." In noticing the Bishop's opinion on this matter, the *Commercial Advertiser* says:—"It is admitted on all hands, we believe, that the polygamy of the Caffer, in all its aspects, is one of the worst features of his heathenism. He buys his wives like cattle, and treats them as slaves. But even with him, at least with chiefs and men of distinction, one woman is regarded in a peculiar character, distinguished from the rest, as the great wife, or perhaps, if properly interpreted, his 'wife,' the others bearing some other title. Would it not be better to take advantage of this idea, and to maintain firmly that the practice of Christians, in this particular, is founded on a principle which cannot be altered by human authority, and to which all who take up the 'Cross' must submit, than to represent it as a conventional arrangement to be modified or dispensed with as circumstances change, to obviate apparent inconveniences, or to remove obstacles to speedy or numerous conversions? Heathenism, as it appears among the Caffers, is at a very great distance from Christianity, as that religion is now understood in Great Britain; and in nothing is its external appearance more distinct than in domestic life. Dr. Colenso has not had time, perhaps, to fathom the depths of pollution in the Caffer family. When he has done so, and traced it to its proper source in the custom he speaks of, he will perceive, that on this point, compromise is mere delusion; while by giving up the principle for a temporary purpose, he has lost for ever all control over the practice. It is not an easy [illegible] to [illegible] earth, and ascend into the pure sky of the divine life. Still harder is it to sustain one's self there. But he who thinks to carry up a few heathen practices along with him, may next try to fly with wings of lead. All moralists dread the promise of virtue made easy, the Christian moralist most of all. The ways of virtue and vice are not parallel. They run in opposite directions. We would not willingly give pain; but we hope the Bishop will re-consider the opinion he has rather hastily made public. His position gives him influence, and an opinion so favourable to the depraved sentiments of the Caffers, will be everywhere quoted and made use of by that astute people. The public would wish to know the views of other missionaries in the same field, on this subject."

The *Graham's Town Journal*, in its trade report for the 10th August, says:—There is still a laxity in business, owing, perhaps, partly to the closing of the wool season, and the employment given by the recent rains to the tillers of the ground, for which the weather during the past week has been extremely favorable. The strong winds were fast counteracting the effects of the former rain, but the showers which commenced to fall on Tuesday night, continuing without intermission until Friday evening, have been ample for the purposes of the agriculturist, for whom, humanly speaking, there now appears a promising future. The grass was again fired a few days ago on one of the rocky heights in this neighbourhood. The scenery, if such it may now be termed, is by no means picturesque or enticing. The barren, cold-looking hill sides present nothing but blackness as far as the eye can reach. The splendid flat at the East of the town, over which is the principal carriage drive, is in a like condition, and we believe this is the general appearance of the country for miles and miles around. It is said that the locusts have made their appearance in the Winterberg in immense swarms, and in short have destroyed whatever pasturage remained in that locality. It is to be hoped, however, that the scourge of locusts will not be added to the plagues which have lately visited these parts. An encouraging fact to our sheep-farmers, and a praiseworthy instance of enterprise and spirit on the part of the well-known house of Messrs. Black and Co., is the importation of several rams of undeniable pure blood into this colony, and which will shortly be offered at public auction. This is not the first instance of the kind by the same house, and it is to be hoped that the prices given will afford fair remuneration and encouragement to those who are thus attempting—while they advance their own interests—unmistakeably to advance those of the colony. Sheep-farmers are engaging a more than ordinary share of attention just now: many of our young men are "trying their luck" at it. The horse and lung sicknesses have rather disheartened our farmers in breeding stock, and as "necessity is the mother of invention," so they are asking—"What else can be done?" "Sheep-farming" is fully proved to be the response by the numbers who are engaging in those pursuits.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

THE following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction at the times and places hereunder mentioned, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions and under the provisions of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies." Deposit, 10 per cent.

On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 16, Two roods each, county of March, parish of Maryborough, allotments Nos. 16, 18, and 20 to 33 of section 17. 17 to 36, One rood each, same place, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 31. Upset price £12 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wogga Wogga.

SOUTH WOGGA WOGGA (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 10, Two roods each, county of Wynyard, parish of South Wogga Wogga, allotments Nos. 1 to 10 of section 37. 11 to 15, Two roods and sixteen perches each, same place, Nos. 11 to 15 of section 37. Upset price £8 per acre.

WYNYARD (Suburban Lots).—Lot 16, Twenty-five acres, parish of South Wogga Wogga, allotment No. 45. 17 to 19, Thirty-seven acres and two roods each, same place, Nos. 46 to 48. 20 to 23, Thirty-five acres each, same place, Nos. 49 to 52. 24, Forty acres, same place, No. 53. 25, Thirty acres, same place, No. 54. 26, Thirty-six acres, same place, No. 55. 27, Forty-eight acres, same place, No. 56. 28 to 30, Forty-two acres, same place, Nos. 57 to 59. 31, Thirty-five acres one rood and twenty-two perches, same place, No. 60. 32, Thirty-eight acres one rood and twenty-two perches, same place, No. 62. 33 and 34, Forty-five acres each, same place, Nos. 63 and 64. 35, Thirty acres, same place, No. 65. 36, Eighty-five acres, same place, No. 66. 37, One hundred and two acres, same place, No. 67. 38 to 40, Eighty-one acres two roods and sixteen perches each, same place, Nos. 68 to 70. 41, Forty acres three roods and eight perches, same place, No. 71. Upset price £1 per acre.

On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Deniliquin.

NORTH DENILIQUIN (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 20, One rood each, county unnamed, parish of North Deniliquin, allotments Nos. 1 to 20 of section 71. 21 to 27, One rood each, same place, Nos. 2 to 5 and 16 to 18 of section 72. 28 to 47, One rood each, same place, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 73. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Drayton.

DRAYTON (Town Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 1 and 2, Two roods each, town of Drayton, county of Aubigny, allotments Nos. 1 and 2 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

DRAYTON (Suburban Lot, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lot 3, Twenty-nine acres, at the Swamp, near Drayton, allotment No. 2. Upset price £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warialda.

WARIALDA (Town Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lot 1, Two roods and fifteen perches, town of Warialda, county unnamed, allotment No. 2 of section 47. 2, Two roods and twenty-seven perches, same place, No. 4 of section 47. 3, Two roods and twenty-one perches, same place, No. 3 of section 47. 4, Two roods and thirty-three perches, same place, No. 5 of section 47. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

WARWICK (Town Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 1 to 8, Two roods each, town of Warwick, county of Merivale, allotments Nos. 1 to 3 and 5 to 9 of section 10. 9 to 18, Two roods each, same place, Nos. 1 to 10 of section 16. 19, Two roods, same place, No. 10 of section 2. 20, One rood and thirty-eight perches, same place, No. 11 of section 3. 21, One acre and nineteen perches, same place, No. 14 of section 3. 22 to 24, One acre and thirty-two perches each, same place, Nos. 15 to 17 of section 3. 25 and 26, Two roods each, same place, Nos. 14 and 15 of section 10. 27 and 28, Two roods each, same place, Nos. 15 and 19 of section 14. 29, Two roods, same place, No. 1 of section 13. 30, One acre and one rood, same place, No. 4 of section 17. 31, Two roods, same place, No. 6 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

WARWICK (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lot 32, One acre and one rood, town of Warwick, county of Merivale, allotment No. 13 of section 11. 33, One acre two roods and four perches, same place, No. 11 of section 14. Upset price £4 per acre.—34, Eight acres, near Warwick, allotment No. 6. 35, Thirteen acres and three perches, same place, No. 14. Upset price £1 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Wellingrove.

GLEN INNES (Town Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 1 to 3, Two roods each, town of Glen Innes, county unnamed, allotments Nos. 10, 11, and 16 of section 45. 4 to 6, One rood and twenty-four perches each, same place, Nos. 4, 6, and 7 of section 55. Upset price £8 per acre.

GLEN INNES (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 7 and 8, Five acres each, town of Glen Innes, allotments 3 and 4 of section 59. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. 9 to 11, Three acres and two roods each, same place, Nos. 4, 10, and 11 of section 60. Upset price £1 per acre.

THE TELEGRAPH AND ÆOLIAN HARP.—The news passes to music! Whether country folks or city belles listen, the Æolian harps strung along upon the telegraph poles, play perpetually the same. To the strange beauty of the music (little noticed or valued) I have become quite wedded, in my life out of doors, for the last winter. It is more varied and beautiful than people think. You can always hear it, if not as you walk upon the road, at least by laying your ear against the poles, and, by selecting one that stands near a running stream, you may hear a duet of breeze and brook, a capricious outsinging of each other alternately by wind and water, that is as heavenly to muse by as a voluntary of Nature well could be. The poles differ very much, both in the quantity and quality of sound—partly, perhaps, from the difference of size, or kind of wood, or tightness with which the wire is pressed by the leaning, but, by stopping in your walks, you get to know these with their variations, and you may thus choose your standing-place, and have music fainter or louder to suit your mood. There is one telegraph post, by a little bridge which crosses Idlewind brook, where I have heard a great deal of waking-dream accompaniment. Stopping there with the glow of exercise in the blood, there seems a kind of fellowship in the instrument being, like one-self, independent of the wintry air. The invalid's nerves, too, [illegible] much more susceptible to pleasure as to pain, are ready for harmony in its most delicate caprice. What news was going past on those wires, what death or marriage, love or business, was being told in those varied vibrations, I did not lose romance by trying to guess or discriminate. The same tune seldom carries the same language to any two hearts. But there it was, murmuring day by day, in changeful contention with the brook, always somewhat audible when closely listened for, and often as loud as a love whisper, and as changefully expressive, and I must own to have grown habituated to it as a luxury.—*N. P. Willis.*

The *Journal of the Ministry of the Interior* has just given for the first time some particulars of an event that occurred more than three months ago at Moscow, which caused great consternation at the time, in connexion with the death of the Emperor Nicholas. The celebrated great bell "Reni," suspended in the tower of St. Iwan in the Kremlin, whilst being tolled for the Czar, fell in consequence of the iron supporters giving way, and broke through three separate stories of vaults, killing five persons on the spot, whilst five were wounded severely and four slightly. The accident made a deep impression at the time on the minds of the superstitious Russians, who regarded it as a direct visitation from Heaven in condemnation of the war undertaken by the Emperor; and processions were made, fasts instituted, and candles burned to the Panagia, or Holy Virgin, to appease the wrath of Heaven. The bell is probably the largest in the world, weighing no less than 2000 poods, or 80,000 pounds. After three months' incessant labour, it has been swung again.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

PARLIAMENTARY.

(From the Home News, 10th August.)

THE last hours of the Parliament draw rapidly to a close, and the final proceedings are marked with a severe struggle in both Houses. The determination of Ministers to carry the Limited Liabilities Bill through the Lords has been met by resistance on a technical ground unworthy of the occasion, and calculated to throw a dangerous impediment in the way of one of the most important measures that has for many years been submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. The object of the bill is to free the action of capital, and enable the accumulation of small sums to be applied to purposes of enterprise, industry, and national improvement. The principle of the bill is indisputably sound, and in harmony with the doctrines which have been already recognised and acted upon in our general trade and commerce. Certain members of the Upper House endeavoured to get rid of the bill by appealing to a resolution some time since adopted, that no new bill should be introduced after a certain day, except in case of urgency. The question was whether this bill was a case of urgency, and that it was so was shown by the fact that the formation of several companies, and the completion of numerous contracts, were held in suspense till its fate was decided. Fortunately the opposition was outvoted, and before the session ends the bill will have passed into law.

In the Lower House Mr. Laing brought forward a most inopportune demand for papers, upon which he founded an excuse for reopening the subject of the war and the conference in a desultory speech, the gist of which was to urge upon Government the prudence of obtaining peace on any terms. The House testified its sense of this pusillanimous counsel by treating Mr. Laing's proposal with dignified silence. Taking another route to the same point, Lord John Russell availed himself of a subsequent opportunity to recall attention to a line of policy distasteful to the people, and in the last degree discreditable to its advocates. By this proceeding Lord John Russell has done irreparable mischief to his own reputation without obtaining the slightest support either inside or outside the walls of Parliament. The tone of the House on these occasions abundantly proves that the doctrines of the small and influential peace party can no longer be safely speculated upon as political capital.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

Turkish Camp, above Kamara, July 26.

THE French camp on the Tchernaya, as well as the Turkish and Piedmontese contingents, has for the last few days been kept on the alert, owing to news brought by a Russian deserter. According to his account, the Russians intended to attack in great force the Tchernaya line, and had prepared 30 brigades of infantry and 4 of artillery. Their chief object, he pretended, was to break through the Turkish line. The consequence of this news, which came from French head-quarters, was that both the Piedmontese and Turkish troops passed a sleepless night. But the night of Wednesday, as well as the following ones, was passed without bringing the Russians. There was no more seen of them than usual, except yesterday, when a foraging party of theirs came down from the White or Mackenzie ridge to the plain towards the bridge of Traktir, where the French have constructed a *tete-de-pont*. But they contented themselves with collecting the hay, and returned again to the heights. They were protected in this foraging expedition by the guns of the Russian batteries on the heights. When this Russian foraging party returned the French cattle and sheep went over as usual to browse, and were again, as usual, welcomed by some shells from the batteries. This is all that has been seen of the Russians during the last few days. The Sardinians occupy Tchorgoun as usual; the French and English cavalry, and lately a Turkish detachment, the valley of Baidar; and nowhere have any traces of the enemy been discovered. Either the Russians have been kept back by the heavy rains which we have had for the last three days, or else, as is more probable, the threatened attack was only one of those stories with which deserters try to ingratiate themselves on their arrival. Every one of them is sure to come with some valuable information, and yet there is no army where the common run of deserters can have so little information as in the Russian army. Even officers know very little beyond what takes place in their regiments.

The Russians would have found it at any rate rather tough work to force the Tchernaya line. Lower down towards Inkermann, where the valley is broad, the infantry could not have forded the river, for, in consequence of the late rains, the Tchernaya is considerably swollen; the bridge of Traktir, the only ready passage, is guarded by a strong *tete-de-pont*, and to construct bridges under the fire of the enemy is one of those things which are sometimes talked of, but not often done. Higher up, near Tchorgoun, the difficulties are not less. The Sardinians have constructed beautifully finished intrenchments on every available position, and they assume daily the appearance of an intrenched camp. Besides, the ground on this side is too much broken to form on it, and the Russians would have exposed themselves to be crushed before they could have formed.

It was very likely in consequence of the expected attack of the Russians that the Generals-in-Chief of the French and English armies went yesterday over the Sardinian lines on the Tchernaya.

Omar Pasha has not yet returned from Constantinople, and for some time the opinion was gaining ground that he would not return to the Crimea. Yesterday, however, the order came to send down horses for him to Kamiesch, so he must be expected to-day. His arrival will put an end to the state of suspense which the Turkish contingent is enduring. The Turks are already dreaming of Anatolia and Bulgaria, I am only afraid that these sweet dreams will scarcely be realised.

In the front the last few days have passed without incidents, but not without use. The check experienced by the allied armies on the 18th of last month, instead of discouraging, seems to have given them new strength, and fresh energy. They seem like Antæus rising with increased power from the ground. In spite of the furious firing of the Russians, the works extend their grasping fingers in every direction—slowly, but irresistibly. They creep up the sides of the Malakoff and envelop the Redan more and more. The French batteries directed against the Bastion du Mat have, likewise found their voice, which has been so long silent, and for the last few days a good deal of firing has been going on there.

Expectation, as you may imagine, is pitched to a high degree. Battery after battery is constructed, and trench after trench, so everybody is eagerly waiting for the decisive moment; but never, perhaps, was public rumour more at a loss for conjecture than in the present instance. Scarcely anybody ventures to give an opinion. There are only vague ideas about another assault, about working our way by saps under an overpowering fire of artillery, and other such general assertions, which cannot even be honoured by the name of "shaves."

LIFE IN THE CAMP.

The following extracts are from a letter received by the brother of an officer in the camp before Sebastopol, and handed to our *(Times)* Portsmouth correspondent:—

"July 14.

"I have received your kind letter, and am greatly obliged for the newspapers. No one except a man far from home and employed on a service like this knows how to appreciate a newspaper or letter. We look out as anxiously for them as if they were so much gold. On the arrival of the post there is a general rush at the letter-sergeant, who, after a walk of five miles, must find it rather difficult to breathe in such a close atmosphere. I would have written to you last mail, only I was extremely ill; I had been suffering from diarrhœa for a week or two, and on Sunday week I was taken with dysentery, and could not leave my bed until the Saturday. Just imagine a man confined in one of these small circular tents, with nothing to protect him from the heat of the sun by day, the dew at night, and sometimes (as it occurred last) heavy showers of rain, but a thin piece of canvas. People in England think that most of us are in huts, but I can assure you that there are only four small huts for the men, and one hospital hut in use by my regiment; and I believe other regiments are in the same condition. It does not matter in summer, but if we remain here in winter we should have wooden houses. From what I have heard and seen since I came out here, I am perfectly satisfied that the statements in the *Times* respecting the deplorable condition of the army last winter are perfectly correct. I have heard even more startling tales from the officers in my regiment than any I have ever read in the *Times*. The army owe a great deal to the *Times*, and I think the least we could do is to present Mr. Russell with something very handsome in the shape of a piece of plate, or an entire service, and a handsome testimonial. No army could be in better condition than the English army at the present time. We have been properly fed, and the men are well clothed, and are as comfortable as it is possible to make them in time of war; but, unless the Government have other prospects in view, preparations should be made for a winter campaign. If they commenced to-day, it would not be an hour too soon. You must not expect me to give you a great deal of information about general matters, for it is impossible for a single officer to see or hear anything like a newspaper correspondent. The *Times* is the best letter you could possibly have. We look out for it here as anxiously to see the Crimean news as we do for anything else. We would, I believe, to a man all be heartily glad to leave this place if the fortress were taken, and many would be glad to leave it otherwise. Life is very uncertain here. There are men killed and wounded in the trenches every day and night, so that a man stands in great danger of losing his life every time he enters the works; but it would never do to be continually thinking of this. The duty must be done, and that in a spirited and manly way, of course availing yourself of every protection, and not exposing yourself unnecessarily. The balls have whistled about me like so many humming birds, but up to the present time, thank God, I have been spared, although, on the 9th of June last, I had a very narrow escape. * * * Lieutenant James was taken prisoner a few evenings ago. In passing from one of the advanced works, he passed into the open for a short cut, and walked right in among the Russian sentries. We all work very hard, and it is to be hoped the country will do something for us. We should get something in the shape of a year's pay and two years' time for the wear and tear of our constitution and the dangers we encounter. If granted now, those who are living would enjoy it for the time being, but if after a time, many gallant fellows who have borne the heat and burden of the day will have passed away."

OUR BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—The accompanying extract from the *Allgemeine Augsburger Zeitung*, one of the best informed and most trustworthy German papers, may not be without interest, and I think it serves as a remarkable corroboration of the article you have just published. I have translated it in a great hurry, and the translation may require correction.

Your obedient servant,

Liverpool, August 6. G. B.

(Translated Extract from the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, published in the *Hamburg Boersenhalle* of August 19.

"FROM THE DANUBE, July 24.—Mercantile and other relations allow us not seldom from here a deep glance into the inner circumstances of Russia. The accounts of dangerous disturbances in the interior of Russia are very much exaggerated, as these are looked upon in the neighbourhood with an indifferent eye, being merely local outbreaks against excessive recruiting or against other extraordinary demands for objects connected with the war. Nevertheless the inward condition of Russia would become very serious if the present state of things lasted a twelvemonth longer—not, however, in consequence of the warlike deeds of the four opponents of Russia, but as the effect of the blockade of Russian ports. The loss of Sebastopol, of the Crimea, or indeed of all Bessarabia, could not bend Russia; but a third year of blockade can dictate to her conditions of peace. There are in Russia, in consequence of the prohibitive system which has been in force during the last 33 years, a number of artificial branches of trade. To these belong the greatest part of the manufactories dependent upon imported raw produce, and many agricultural works must also be included. These all suffer and are standing still, and with a continuation of the blockade must be totally ruined. To increase the danger, the State, the Emperor, the imperial family, the highest nobility, and the richest part of the burghers belong to the class of proprietors of manufactories, and all these classes of the population are intimately connected with trade. The principal part of the properties is sunk in the factories, and even the possession of the largest landed estates is bound up with them. Now, the consumption of agricultural produce is stopped or reduced to the comparatively insignificant land transport. The importation of foreign raw materials is cut off, and the capital invested in these extensive works gives no interest. Even those factories which limit themselves to native raw materials, and which produce for consumption in Asia, must be stopped, because the best portion of their workmen are taken for the army. Thus, the two great systems of agriculture and manufacture are suffering almost to exhaustion, and it is just these two bodies which, through pressure, voluntary and enforced loans, and deliveries, are expected to place the Exchequer of the State in a position to carry on a war for which no direct means were ready. Besides this, in consequence of the blockade, the most indispensable necessaries of daily life have advanced in price to an unexampled degree. If we compare the St. Petersburg price-currents of to-day with those of 1853 we shall find an extraordinary advance in such articles as salt, iron, coals, coffee, sugar, &c. Those articles which cannot support the land carriage through Prussia or Sweden will soon be entirely wanting. For example, the stock of coals of the imperial navy will hardly last until the winter, although the government has taken possession of all private stocks of coals."

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.

THE committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into this matter, reassembled on Wednesday, 18th July, Mr. Scholefield in the chair.

Dr. Hassall produced two samples of pickles, bottled fruits, and vegetables, one in the natural state, and the other artificially coloured with salts of copper. He also produced two bottles of anchovy sauce, one of the natural colour, nearly approaching white, and the other of a deep brick colour, owing to the presence of bole armenian in the proportion of 10 lb. of the earth to 100 gallons. He further exhibited some specimens of coloured sugar confectionary, the colours being chromate of lead, red lead, arsenite of copper. Brunswick green, gambouge, and cochineal, the presence of which could be detected independently of any analysis. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell had acknowledged that previous to the appearance of the articles in the *Lancet*, they had been in the habit of practicing the adulteration referred to, but have since discontinued doing so. With reference to the natural and adulterated sauces, the taste is decidedly in favour of the uncoloured article. The practice of colouring prevails throughout the trade. French tomato sauce does not contain any colouring matter, the English does. The specimens of non-coloured sauce were obtained from Crosse and Blackwell, who had made it purposely, and intended now to sell only that. Found them always very anxious to assist the inquiry in any way.

By Lord C. Hamilton: The anchovy originally came from the Mediterranean, but could not say whether it was first imported with the addition of the colouring matter, thus leading to its adoption into this country. M. Soyer had informed him that Messrs. Crosse and Co. had ceased to vend the fruit and vegetables adulterated as formerly. The effect upon children, in consequence of eating some of the adulterated articles of confectionary, would not be any serious inconvenience, unless they were in the daily habit of doing so, when the consequences might be serious. Some of the specimens were purchased at Mr. Bainbridge's, the confectioner in the Westminster Road. Witness then read to the committee a list of articles that might be safely used in colouring confectionary, and also one showing those which could not be so employed with safety. Witness here referred to a commission issued by Sir George Grey in 1851, to inquire into the water supply of the metropolis. Three chemists were selected to report to the commission, and those gentlemen not being microscopists reported that they did not discover traces of organic matter in the water. He (witness), however, had examined the Thames water at all seasons of the year, and he had in all instances found organic matter present. He stated this as an additional proof of the value of the microscope in such investigations. In answer to a question put to him at the last meeting by Mr. Villiers, as to whether any commission had been issued to inquire into the state of the water supply, he (Dr. Hassall) found no commission had been issued, but that it was most probable one would be issued before long. There was no immediate remedy for the present state of the water supply of London except by stopping it altogether for a time. The water is improved by filtration, but not cured. The facts elicited on a former enquiry go to establish the conclusion that a bad state of the water will materially aggravate the epidemic cholera, if not give rise to it. He had analysed the Thames water supplied by the different companies, and found it to contain almost invariably living animal and vegetable matter in great quantity. Even the water from Thames Ditton did contain these matters, and after filtration. These remarks applied also to the River Lea and New River Company. There is scarcely any competition among the existing companies, and it is generally understood that they have been most profitable investments. As regarded the cholera, he did not know it had been conclusively proved it was more or less prevalent in districts supplied from a lower or higher source, but it had been said the mortality in the neighbourhood of the Southwark and Vauxhall companies was worse than that supplied by the Lambeth—the former taking its supply from Chelsea, and the last from Ditton. Witness did not think the present inspectors of nuisances would be able to discharge the duties of inspectors of adulteration at the same time; they might be made available in some way. He believed that a periodical publication of the names of tradesmen selling adulterated articles would have the effect of checking the practice. The proposed inspector need not be a scientific man, although it might be desirable he should be so. It should be his duty to send suspected articles to the Board, and he (Dr. Hassall) would hold both the seller and manufacturer of the adulterated article responsible. The poor man is absolutely dependent upon the seller of the article, as he cannot change his tradesman as a richer one might. In the case of adulterated opium, it would be necessary to send the article back to the importer. The largest quantity and the best comes from Turkey.

In answer to several questions as to whether the genuine articles would not be dearer than the adulterated, Dr. Hassall said he thought there would not be much difference. In the United States there is an inspector of imported articles, and if they are found to be adulterated they are rejected; in France there are somewhat similar regulations in force, the authority being in the hands of the government. When an inspector discovers an adulteration, it should be his duty to carry on the prosecution so as not to be an expense to any private person. Was aware there were objections to any central board, but thought in this case it was essential to have some head.

Mr. R. Warrington said he was connected with Apothecaries' Hall as chemical dispenser and resident director. Has adulterations brought to him to examine. With regard to tea, two samples were brought to him in 1844 by an Excise officer, for the purpose of ascertaining if they were genuine. Examined them with the microscope, and found the whole of the tea was faced with a colouring matter composed of turmeric and a white material like soap stone, and sulphate of lime, or gypsum. Made many inquiries to ascertain whether it was done in this country or elsewhere, and obtained many interesting samples for examination. One large tea merchant, to whom witness mentioned the subject, asked him if he had seen "unglazed tea," and, upon inquiring what this term meant, was told there were two kinds of tea—one glazed, and the other unglazed. Witness produced specimens of tea from Assam, the new district of the East India Company, all unglazed teas. The glaze is often put upon bad and damaged teas. Another specimen produced was a tea imported under the East India Company's old charter; it has a slight glaze, which was done by the Chinese at Canton to equalise the tint. It is simply Prussian blue. Sulphate of lime, being an absorbent, is added to make the tea stand the sea voyage better. In America teas are much more highly glazed than here. Prussian blue is not injurious, being an insoluble substance, although some of of the highly glazed teas might cause injury to some constitutions. The specimen of "lie tea" produced is made in China. The term is a Chinese one, and denotes a "false" tea. There was an immense quntity imported, and it was endeavoured to pass it as a manufactured article, and not tea, but the Customs do not permit it. Wholesale houses know perfectly well what "lie tea" is. It contains 50 per cent. of inorganic earthy matters; that is, if 100 grains were calcined, 50 grains would be obtained unburnt, and the residue consists of colouring matters and the sweepings of the floor. Is not aware whether the officers of the Customs could detect the "lie tea" from the others. There is no question but that purer teas were imported before the trade was thrown open, and this was owing to the East India Company's inspectors at Canton. The "lie tea" is comparatively a new invention, since the demand by the merchants for a cheap tea, as the Chinese will manufacture any article asked for according to the price paid. "Lie tea" is easily detected by pouring boiling water on it, when it dissolves, leaving the earthy matters at the bottom of the vessel. The "glazed" teas are never drunk in China, being made only for exportation. A Chinese plant is also sometimes sold as tea, which costs not more than 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Some of the teas are mixed with the "lie tea" before leaving China, and these will be found to contain 11 to 22 per cent. of earthy matters, while "lie tea" itself contains, as before stated, 45 or 50 per cent. Respectable houses would not use such an article. The greatest adulteration takes place before the tea arrives here, although there was one case in particular at Manchester, where tea leaves and other leaves were collected, and by "glazing" and other means made to resemble new teas.

With regard to the adulteration of drugs, it does not often come under the notice of Apothecaries' Hall. They buy in the market the best that can be procured, and although there may be adulteration to a certain extent—which is the case with almost every article—yet the public may be certain of obtaining the purest the market offers. As to opium none is imported pure. The juices obtained from the poppy will never dry beyond a certain consistence; some leaves of other plants are therefore added to bring it into a cohesive state—this is adulteration in one sense. Everything bought at the "Hall" is tested.

In answer to a question as to whether the variation in the quality of opium might not seriously affect the prescriptions in which it was an ingredient, the witness said he thought there could be no danger of this, as the average quality was well known. He further stated that all samples of drugs were examined by a committee. Were obliged to grind their own drugs in consequence of the drug grinders adulterating them during the operation. Was not aware of the composition of the substance called "powder of port." The College of Physicians have power to examine and inspect all chemists' and druggists' shops, and this power is exercised once a year; but the examination is very cursory, and not sufficiently accurate to be of any benefit. There is an agreement between the Admiralty and the Apothecaries' Hall Society, by which they may examine their establishment at any time, but this power has not been exercised. The Hall supplies the whole of the navy, and half the army, and the East India Company. Believes Messrs. Savory have the other half.

With regard to Turkey rhubarb, knew that one manufactory at Banbury produced 20 tons per annum. It is very inferior to Turkey, fetching about 4d. per lb., while Russian rhubarb is worth 11s. 6d. Russian rhubarb comes from the Tartar districts, and is monopolised by the Russian Government. It is brought to St. Petersburg by the caravans, and thence exported. It is a great delusion to believe that rhubarb comes from Turkey; the China rhubarb, commonly called the Turkey, is worth about 7s. 6d. per lb.; at the present time the price is very high indeed. Many chemists profess to obtain their drugs from Apothecaries' Hall, but it is not the fact. The Hall does not supply more than seven or eight.

Cod liver oil is another drug in which there is an immense adulteration. The oil to be obtained at the Hall is from Newfoundland. In case of the oil being coloured, it is owing to the liver of the fish being allowed to putrify. This case of adulteration is most difficult to detect, even to an experienced person. There are certain tests published, but the presence of even 5 per cent. only of the pure oil will yield the required result.

Several specimens of mustard have passed through witness's hands, all greatly adulterated, containing from 27 to 30 per cent. of inorganic matter, such as sulphate of lime. The genuine should give only 4½ to 6½ per cent.

Isinglass is very much adulterated with the ordinary gelatine.

Chloroform is not so much adulterated, if care is taken in purchasing. There is always this danger attending its use, that if kept long it undergoes decomposition, the elements reacting on each other.

Quinine is another drug much adulterated.

Dr. Normandy, a physician, and the author of a work on analyses, stated, the articles which had come under his observation were very numerous, and were the result of ten years' investigation. He would first mention bread and flour, in which the adulteration consisted in the addition of alum, which seemed to be the almost exclusive substance used for the purpose. He had found it so ill mixed with the bread as to present itself in the shape of crystals of the size of a pea. It has the curious property of imparting to bread of second or third rate quality a whiteness which could only be obtained by the use of the best flour, and another property of much more importance to the baker was, that it enabled him to force into the bread a large quantity of water, thus adding to the weight. The amount of alum in the 4lb. loaf was sometimes 500 grains, and 250 grains and less in the 1lb. loaf. It was decidedly injurious to health, even in small quantities, to people of weak digestive powers. When the dose was repeated day after day the injury was greatly aggravated by creating a disorganised state of the digestive organs. The injury to children would be still greater, by undermining the constitution. Carbonate of magnesia is sometimes used to correct the acidity of bad flour; it will also add to the weight. Clay is also sometimes present, and potatoes; but had never met with potato starch. Knew the mixture called "baker's stuff" sold by some druggists; it is alum mixed with salt. Had heard of the substance, "German yeast," which had been introduced into this country in great quantities, and was said to produce a very peculiar disease, but had not examined it. The bread he (Dr. Normandy) had examined was chiefly in the poorer districts. Nothing was easier than to discover the adulteration, and had no doubt but that the appointment of inspectors in various towns would be most beneficial.

In reply to a question as to whether a chemist would be able to ascertain the fact of adulteration being practised,

Dr. Normandy said he thought ordinary chemists knew nothing about chemistry; they were simply sellers of drugs. From his own observation, he knew tea to be adulterated with magnesia and the silicate of magnesia. Even the chests of tea are sometimes opened and their contents taken out, and after being mixed are returned and resealed, so that a person buying a chest of tea cannot be certain of having an original article. Believes there is no mode of detecting the adulteration of tea without analysing it. Knows such adulterations are practised by the wholesale tea merchants in London.

At this stage of the proceedings, the committee adjourned till Friday, it having been found impossible to conclude, at that time, the evidence of Dr. Normandy.

THE AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS WITH THE CZAR.

(From the Morning Advertiser, 3rd August.)

IF the sympathies of the American people and Government are all enlisted in behalf of the Czar, it is one of those strange anomalies in the moral world for which it is impossible to account, without a knowledge of more than is seen on the surface. A country of democratical institutions favouring one that is the antipodes of freedom; a land that boasts to be foremost in the world, longing to unite itself to that which is the most hostile to civilization, are contradictions to be received as facts on that hypothesis. That there is something of truth in it cannot be well doubted, though we should hardly look for a confirmation of it in the prohibition against enlisting in the English service, because if that were openly permitted, it might be considered as an abdication of the principles of neutrality, which for many reasons, independent of the ultimate success or failure of the Allies, the Americans may wish to observe. Indications of a spirit not altogether friendly to the Allies have been noticed not merely in American newspapers, but in little incidents occurring abroad.

Thus, the *Univers* of Paris, October 17, 1854, in commenting on the impression produced at Rome by the intelligence of the defeat of the Russians in the battle of Alma, observes that "The few partisans whom the Czar preserves in the religious and Conservative party, and the numerous friends whom he possesses in the revolutionary ranks, were thrown into consternation by the successes of the Allies. The friends of the Church, on the contrary, were filled with joy and hope. None were so cruelly deceived as certain American officers, attached to a corvette, which is now in the port of Civita Vecchia, and whom the defeat at Alma surprised in Rome, at the moment when they were filling the hotels and *cafés* of the city with their vows for the success of Nicholas, and with predictions of near and infallible triumph." More such incidents might be adduced, but one is sufficient.

We cannot suppose that commercial relations with Russia have much influence in producing feelings to the disadvantage of France and England, for the only exchange which Russia has at present to offer is her own raw produce, and that is much the same as that which America possesses in abundance. Russia does not import manufactures except subject to duties, which confines the use of them to the noble and opulent classes. Rude domestic manufactures form the supply of the bulk of her population. It was her policy, to the last moment of the peace, to keep down the consumption of foreign articles, the greater part of which cannot be produced at all in Russia.

There are two causes probably in operation on the American mind—jealousy of England, and Russian intrigue aided by gold. It must be an object of great importance to the Czar to embroil the two countries in a misunderstanding and, perhaps, in war, at the present moment, and it will not surprise us, or, indeed, any one who opposed the dastardly Foreign Enlistment Bill, of which the main design was to sustain the dirty practice of selling military commissions and disposing of them by favour, if the Czar should be now taking advantage of that measure to get up parties to enlist recruits, as if for the English service. For this purpose, he may find plenty of agents among the Irish Roman Catholics, and those who fled on account of the Rebellion, all of whom are burning with hatred of England, and who, if they were of more account than they are, might be suspected of inflaming the Americans against us. This, we think, is a more probable solution of the affair of Mr. Rowcroft, the English Consul at Cincinnati, and of Conahan, a member of the United Irish Society, than that which the *Times* places upon it, in stating that the trial of Mr. Rowcroft, for an alleged breach of the enlistment laws, "proves clearly enough that such enlistment was going on through agents supplied with money from this country, and that the English Consul was cognisant of the proceeding."

Until the decision of the Court be promulgated, nothing can be known with certainty; but in the meantime we exonerate our Government from the extreme folly or madness of endangering peace with America by playing into the Czar's hands. Conahan, it would appear, consulted Mr. Rowcroft about raising fifty men for the English army, but the latter advised him to stay at home and take care of his family, instead of going to the Crimea. It is alleged, on the part of the prosecution, that Mr. Rowcroft told him that he would have a captain's commission on taking fifty recruits to the Niagara Suspension-bridge. These two allegations are irreconcileable, except on the supposition that Mr. Rowcroft knew of some recruiting depot at the bridge, and such there might be, in connection with Canada. Conahan obtained a supply of money, but not from Mr. Rowcroft, nor is it said from whom, and therefore it may have been from a Russian minister in the States. The American editor suspects that the whole was an attempt to entrap the English Consul into some expression or act which would bring him within the enlistment laws. As no men were enlisted with the money the suspicion may be well founded; and the advantage in that case would be a pretext to quarrel with England, on account of one of its representatives engaging in practices of this serious nature against the wishes of the American Government, that its subjects should not be concerned in hostilities against Russia. Underhand practices are too common with the latter power to call for any remark, and we think it far more probable that a Russian agent should be found in a disaffected Irishman, than that either the Canadian Government or our own should send money into the United States to enlist States' men in a war against a friendly power. But, in the present case, there seems to have been no intention to enlist at all, for the money received from an unknown quarter was spent in revelry by Conahan and his associates, and, so far as we can see, the whole affair has been a failure; for, in the first place, the Consul dissuaded the man from the undertaking, and, in the second, he merely stated a piece of indifferent information which, whether true or false, would not connect him with the pretended scheme of enlistment.

There is but one other party to be suspected of engaging in so dirty a plot, and that is the Americans themselves. Never was anything of this kind alleged against them, while, on the other hand, Russia has accumulated a load of infamy by her perfidious and dishonourable conduct in every State to which she is known. Whatever we may be justified in thinking is the extent of American jealousy and hatred of England, we have a higher opinion of their honour than to suppose them capable of imitating Russia in this respect. Neither can we believe that our own Government has been so insane as to attempt enlisting in the United States, well knowing that failure was certain, and that a war would probably be the result. Still less do we suppose it to have sent money to a drunken Irishman to endeavour to entrap one of its own Consuls into a breach of the American laws.

CAPTAIN DISNEY'S WAR PROJECTILE.

ON Wednesday, 8th August, Lord Ranelagh had a large party of friends, including among them the Duke of Wellington, to witness on the grounds adjoining his residence at Fulham a repetition of the experiments which were made some days ago near Chelsea Hospital. With this modern reproduction of the Greek fire, materials under ordinary circumstances most difficult to ignite were again readily consumed, and every one present appeared more or less satisfied with the importance of the invention. Since our former notice we have ascertained that within the last six weeks improvements have been effected at Woolwich in the manufacture of rockets which at length secure for them the accuracy of flight so long desiderated. The value of a shell, therefore, charged in the manner proposed by Captain Disney, with igneous fluid, is to some extent diminished; but for many purposes it would probably still be found extremely serviceable, unless, indeed, further and more complete experiments than those which we have witnessed tend to show that the merits of the invention have been overrated. It may turn out that the explosion of the bursting charge may so disperse the preparation as to render it, under some circumstances, comparatively harmless; and until the projectile has been thoroughly tested, it would be rash to pronounce a very confident opinion with regard to it; but, unquestionably, it seems admirably adapted for use as a hand grenade, if in no other manner; and Capt. Disney states that the chemical preparation which he employs, if the risk of carrying it out ready made is objected to, can be easily manufactured at the seat of war. He ought now to lose no time in bringing his invention before the notice of the new select committee at Woolwich, who will, we are confident, deal with it impartially. The presence of such men as Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Gregory, civil engineer, in that committee, as reconstituted, affords a sufficient guarantee that the claims of important novelties will be no longer systematically overlooked as they have been. Captain Disney also exhibited yesterday his shell for causing a temporary blindness among troops brought within its influence. Of course everybody took the precaution to be at a tolerable distance from so formidable a projectile at the moment of its explosion, and the inventor stated that he had prepared the charge in a very mild form, so as to avoid any awkward consequences to company assembled. We are, therefore, unable to say what the effect of the shell would be and can only state that after the fumes of the explosion had extended to some distance, Lord Ranelagh passed through them without any perceptible detriment to his optics. Other gentlemen who went up to the shell after it exploded experienced some irritation in the nostrils, and the material with which it was filled, had certainly, to the uninitiated, a remarkable resemblance to Lundy Foot snuff.

Besides the foregoing experiments, Lord Ranelagh brought before the notice of his visitors four of the best breech-loaders hitherto produced. The shooting made by them was strong and excellent, and it was interesting to compare the merits and demerits of each. Two, Needham's and Sear's, were modifications of the Russian needle-gun, each ingenious, and to a certain degree highly successful, but not free from objections which it is not necessary to specify here. The other two, Sharpe's and Seetchie's, are discharged by the usual dog-head and nipple arrangements, for which the company present on the occasion appeared to have a decided preference. It is unnecessary to paint out for public approbation the exertions made by Lord Ranelagh for a series of years to stimulate the inventive talent of gunmakers, and to draw attention to whatever promises to secure increased efficiency in our weapons of war.—*Times, August* 9.

BEQUEST OF SLAVES TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Circuit Court of Charles County, Maryland, has just declared null and void a posthumous bequest of Elizabeth Farr, by which she gave five negro slaves to the Rev. James Moor, a Romish priest, it being contrary to the 35th Article of the Maryland Bill of Rights, by which all gifts to Ministers of the Gospel are annulled.

MACAULAY.—I always prophesied his greatness from the first moment I saw him, then a very young and unknown man, on the Northern Circuit. There are no limits to his knowledge, on small subjects as well as great; he is like a book in breeches. . . . Yes, I agree, he is certainly more agreeable since his return from India. His enemies might perhaps have said before (though I never did so) that he talked rather too much; but now he has occasional flashes of silence, that make his conversation perfectly delightful. But what is far better and more important than all this is, that I believe Macaulay to be incorruptible. You might lay ribbons, stars, garters, wealth, titles, before him in vain. He has an honest, genuine love of his country, and the world could not bribe him to neglect her interests. . . . You must study Macaulay when you come to town. He is incomparably the first lion in the metropolis; that is, he writes, talks, and speaks better than any man in England.—*Memoirs of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by Lady Holland.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 8.—Dart, brig, 180 tons, Captain Wilson, from Geelong 4th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

November 8.—Adele, Hanoverian ship, 460 tons, Captain Ubbelohde, from Melbourne the 4th instant. Passengers—3 in the steerage. J. Dhanis and Co., agents.

November 8.—Pluto (s.), 140 tons, Captain Benaud, from Manning River via Newcastle. Passengers—20 in the cabin. West and Morrison, agents.

November 8.—Gipsy, schooner, 56 tons, Captain Shephard, from Twofold Bay the 5th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Tooth, Gowing, Thompson, and Darcy. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

November 8.—Ada, for London.
November 8.—Miami, for Melbourne.
November 8.—Struan, for Hobart Town.
November 8.—Emily Jane, for Melbourne.
November 8.—Grafton (s.), for the Clarence.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Cecrops, for Java; Catherine Hayes, and Sarah Ann, and Dart, for Melbourne; Noe, for Geelong; Bella Vista, for Hobart Town; Bonnie Doon, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

November 8.—Noe, barque, 277 tons, Captain Fourean, for Rouen, via Geelong. Passengers—Dr. Brigaelot, Miss M'Dougall; and Messrs. Leroux, Lanegon, and Williams.

November 8.—Bella Vista, barque, 115 tons, Captain Todd, for Hobart Town. Passengers—3 in the steerage.

November 8.—Sarah Ann, schooner, 133 tons, Captain Ogilvie, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. W. Ellison.

November 8.—Dart, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Rimmer, for Melbourne.

November 8.—Grafton (s.), 350 tons, Captain Wiseman, for Clarence River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Messrs. Wilson, Clark, Irving, Bloxsome, Blanche, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 8.—Mermaid, from the Clyde, with 2 tons bark, and 8 tons potatoes; Hunter (s.), from Morpeth, with 800 bushels maize, 42 bales hay, 98 bags maize, 4 bales wool, 14 bags onions, 7 boxes eggs, 7 pigs, 1 coop fowls, and sundries; Waratah (s.), from Morpeth, with 130 bales hay, 61 bags maize, 31 hides, 10 bags onions, 150 sheep, 8 bags flour, 16 pigs, 3 boxes eggs, 3 coops fowls, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 8.—Blue Jacket, for Wide Bay; Maria Theresa, Wilson, and Clarence Packet, for Newcastle; Valentine Ward, for the Hawkesbury; Marion, for the Clarence River.

IMPORTS.

November 8.—Dart, from Geelong; 9 packages, Order.

November 8.—Adele, from Antwerp, via Melbourne: 300 cases wine, 500 packages, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co; 1 case tobacco, Wagner and Forll; 900 boxes candles, 4 cases, A. Dreutler; 2 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co; 2 packages, E. Mullesdorff; 100 cases candles, Joy and Leathes; 55 cases wine, H. Nouffiard; 27 bales paper, 10 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

November 8.—Bella Vista, for Hobart Town: 423 bags sugar, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co; 25 tierces beef, 650 sheep, 20 barrels varnish, 70 tons coal, 2 half-tierces tobacco, J. Macnamara; 30 tierces beef, C. Potter.

November 8—Noe, for Rouen via Geelong: 63 casks tallow, 3 casks oil, 4256 horns, 5000 treenail's, 2888 hides, and a quantity of scrap iron, 169 bales wool, H. Nouffiard; 18 bales wool, E. Langon; 45 boxes soap, Caird, Paterson, and Co; 95 boxes soap, W. B Allen; 10 hogsheads brandy, 300 casks bottled beer, T. Bowden.

November 8.—Dart, for Melbourne: 593 packages geneva, E. M. Pollard; 216 packages old tom, 149 cases geneva, 260 casks porter, Montefiore, Graham, and Co; 20 cases sardines, T. Boole; 30 casks soda ash, 200 casks claret, Smith, Campbell and Co; 51 cases champagne, Gollan, Mackenzie, and Co.

November 8.—Sarah Ann, for Melbourne: 100 cases geneva, 1256 bags oats, 63 bags rice, 30 cases oil, 20 packages butter, Fischer, Tange, and Co; 67 casks bottled beer, 200 cases brandy, R. Walton; 300 cases 8 quarter-casks brandy, 54 cases bottled beer, Anderson, Brothers, and Co; 350 cases brandy, 24 cases sardines, F. Greer; 100 bags maize, J. Carroll; 15 packages drugs, Youngman and Co; 100 casks bottled beer, D. Fyffe; 300 bushels maize, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hobart Town.—By the Highland Lad, Bella Vista, and Ann, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.
For Auckland.—By the Workington, this day, at noon.
For New York.—By the Aura, this day, at noon.
For Calcutta.—By the Audubon, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Akyab.—By the Hilton, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), to-morrow, at 11 a.m.
For Shanghai.—By the Redgauntlet, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.
For Adelaide.—By the Elizabeth Ann, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Java.—By the Cecrops, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, November 8: Nimrod, ship, 1000 tons, Gatenby, for London; Redgauntlet, ship, 819 tons, Ker, for Shanghai; William Miskin (s.), 170 tons, for Hobart Town.

Twofold Bay Steamer.—The A. S. N. Co., have made arrangements for the steamer resuming her direct trips between Sydney, Broulee, and Twofold Bay, as soon as the repairs she is now getting are completed, which is expected to be in three or four weeks. In the meantime, the Melbourne boats will continue, as hitherto, to call at Eden every alternate week.

The Maid of Judah.—In the manifest of this vessel, one case should have been one hundred cases of merchandise, to Messrs. Anderson, Brothers.

The Pluto arrived last evening from the Manning via Newcastle, having 20 passengers, and as cargo 150 bags maize, and sundries.

The cargo of the Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, consists of 10 casks butter, 6 casks tallow, 900 spokes, 2 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The Terror, barque, Captain Milne, late of the Louis and Miriam, called off the port yesterday for the purpose of obtaining a sextant, he having unfortunately broken the only one on board. She is from Melbourne bound to China.

The Dart, and Adele bring no report.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 7.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain Howe, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.—Shamrock (s.), 250 tons, Captain Paterson, for Moreton Bay.
November 8.—Pluto (s.), 140 tons, for Sydney.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 7.—Favourite.
November 8.—Fortitude, Ann Mary, and Martha.

The Earliest Arrival at Morpeth.—The H. R. N. S. N. Company having altered the time of their steamers, leaving Sydney from eleven o'clock to ten o'clock in the evening, the Hunter made her first trip under this arrangement on the evening of Friday, the 2nd, when she left Sydney at ten o'clock, and arrived at the wharf at Morpeth at ten minutes past seven on Saturday morning. This is the earliest arrival yet recorded.—*Maitland Mercury.*

The Steam Trip to Clarence Town.—The trip of the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s steamer Williams to Clarence Town, on Monday last, was equally successful as her previous trips. The wharf at Morpeth presented quite a gay and animated appearance from the numerous assemblage of holiday-making folk. Punctually to the hour named, eight o'clock, the warps were let go, and the order to turn ahead, full speed was given, when the Williams proceeded down the river in gallant style. On nearing Hinton, a boat freighted with additional passengers was seen approaching, and when the order "stop her" was given, as many on board as could rushed to see the additional to be made to the number then crowded on the poop, and two boat loads were welcomed by their friends. A nice breeze sprang up, and nothing of any note occurred till reaching Raymond Terrace, which she did in little more than an hour from starting. As the Clarence proceeded up the winding course of the Williams River, applications were made by settlers to have their grain shipped, and the captain, wishing to give his passengers as long time as possible for enjoyment at Clarence Town, promised to call on his return. Clarence Town at last appeared, and the steamer was brought up alongside the wharf about half-past eleven, and the passengers began to wend their way on shore, and the bush soon became studded with groups and family knots, partaking of the varied spreads each had provided. On her return, the Williams stopped to take in the grain promised on the river, and calling at Raymond Terrace to land the passengers embarked there in the morning. It was not till seven o'clock that she arrived at the wharf at Morpeth, and all seemed delighted with the trip, and with the attention to their comfort and wants shown on board during the day.—*Maitland Mercury.*

A Sunken Treasure Ship.—We have it on good authority that a Mr. Lovi has succeeded in discovering the sunken steamer Pasha in the Straits of Malacca. It is said that the discovery was made by means of the magnet, which was affected by the iron hull of the vessel; but whatever the mode of the discovery, the fact, we believe, is certain. The steamer was found seventeen miles from the spot at which she was supposed to have gone down, and in from twenty-three to twenty-six fathoms of water. One of Mr. Lovi's divers went down on board of her, and found her so upright that he could walk on her decks, which were free from mud. The funnel and masts were lying fore and aft on the deck. There can be no doubt that the bullion is all right on board, and that there will be little difficulty in getting it up. Mr. Lovi had gone to Singapore for a guard to protect his party while raising the treasure, several piratical-looking junks being seen prowling about the spot. He has already expended about £6000 in his search, but if he recover the whole of the bullion, about £24,000, it is said, will be his share.—*Indian paper.*

Court of Requests.—This Court resumes its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning for the disposal of the remainder of the list, commencing at No. 69, Daly *v.* Brown.

Footpads.—Mr. Thomas Robinson, of the Baths, was on Tuesday night stopped in the Domain, not very far from home, by two men, who demanded his money. Having a cudgel, he gave one fellow a blow on the cheek, which stopped the bluster of both; they decamped as fast as their legs would carry them.

House Robbery.—Thomas Williams, in the service of Mr. Way, residing at Cook's River, has reported to the police that, on either Monday or Tuesday last, his box was broken open and robbed of £13 in money, and one or two articles of wearing apparel. His sleeping apartment, in which his box is kept, is situated at a little distance from Mr. Way's dwelling, and appears to have been entered by some one at the window. Nothing has transpired by which suspicion might be attached to any person as the perpetrator of this robbery.

Accidental Death.—An inquest was held yesterday, before the coroner, at Mr. Nead's public-house, Sussex-street, touching the death of a married woman named Elizabeth Davis, aged about fifty-eight years. It appeared that on Wednesday morning last, about half-past eight o'clock, a Mrs. Jones, residing next door to the deceased's house in Sussex-street, while engaged in her domestic duties, heard a scream, and a noise as if some person had fallen heavily on the ground. She went to ascertain the cause, and saw the deceased lying on her back, with her head upon a stone, at the foot of the stairs at the rear of the premises. Mrs. Jones informed the husband of the deceased of the circumstances, and they, with the assistance of another person, conveyed her inside the house. Medical assistance was then sent for. Dr. Aitkin stated that, when he visited her, he found her in a state of insensibility, and remained with her up to the time of her death, which occurred about eleven o'clock the [illegible] by the fall. Verdict: "accidental death."

DIARY.

[illegible]

November.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
9	Friday.	4 57	6 30	7 55	8 18

Moon—New, 35m. 5h. a.m. November 10.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, November 9,

The entertainments will commence with the unrivalled performances of the BACKUS MINSTRELS. With the burlesque of BLACK DAMON AND PYTHIAS. To conclude with the drama of THE BLIND BOY; or, THE HEIR OF SARMATIA. King Stanislaus, Mr. Griffin; Edmond, Mrs. Torning; Rodolph, Mr. Stuart; Oberto, Mr. Lambert; Starrow, Mr. Robins; Kalig, Mr. Torning; Molino, Mr. W. H. Stephens; High Priest, Mr. Turner; Duchess of Lithania, Mrs. Mortimer; Elvina, Miss Emily Glyndon.

J. G. GRIFFITHS, Stage Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

This Evening, November 9,

The evening's entertainments will commence with the drama entitled, RORY O'MORE, A NIGHT IN OULD IRELAND. Rory O'More, Mr. Charles Young; De Lacy, Mr. Jones; Scrubbs, Mr. Howard; De Welskin, Mr. J. P. Hydes; Solomon, Mr. Milne; Colonel Thunder, Mr. King; Shan Dhu, Mr. Warde; Flannerty, Mr. Wright; Kathleen, Mrs. Charles Young; Mary O'More, Mrs. Guerin; Widow, Mrs. A. Howard; Nelly, Miss Morgan; Mrs. Boyle, Miss Franks; Biddy Casey, Mrs. Hart; Betty, Mrs. Brunscombe. Jockey Hornpipe, Mr. Mungall. Pas Seul, Miss Hart. To conclude with the screaming farce entitled, A DAY IN PARIS.

F. HOWSON, Manager.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Martin complained of an attack made upon him in the *Herald*, which he characterised in strong terms, as interfering with the privileges of the House. The Attorney-General defended the conduct of the Press—which he described as such as the country might be proud of.

The subject then dropped.

On the motion for the consideration of the Governor-General's Message respecting the salaries of the President and officers of the new Legislative Council, the Colonial-Secretary stated the salaries proposed by the Government to be as follows:—President, £1500; Chairman of Committees, £500; Clerk, £600; Assistant Clerk, £400; Usher of the Black Rod, £300; Clerks, one at £300, and one at £250; and subordinate officers, £500. The estimate amounting to £4350. This estimate was referred to the select committee sitting on the contemplated changes in the administration of the Government.

The House then went into the Estimates of Expenditure, and passed several items, but in a division on the vote of £1000 for baths at the Immigration Depot, it was found a quorum was not present, and the Speaker adjourned the House till this day.

We give Mr. Martin's philippic against the *Herald*—We give it verbatim,—taken in phonography. We appeal to our readers whether it is possible to follow that course in every case—with advantage to the public, with respect to Lindley Murray, and honour to the House. But condensation implies discretion in the reporter, and exposes to imputations of mistake. We assert that our reports give a fair and impartial account of the debates. Charges of partiality and wilful misrepresentation, it is useless to deny, because disclaimers would be worthless unless sustained by public opinion. We can assure Mr. Martin that the reports are not intended to satisfy him. The object of a daily journal is to meet the demands of the day. It has been long the custom to incur an enormous outlay in the reporting department; but the proprietors of the Press claim no gratitude from the speakers whom they report—and they owe none. If, as Mr. Martin threatens, the reporters are to be expelled, and visitors shut out, because he has been offended, the daily papers would loose nothing; for they scarcely ever sell an extra copy because the House is in session. It is quite proper these facts should be comprehended. Gentlemen speak of the reporters as though they were amenable to windy orators, whose speeches they curtail and connect, but this is a fond delusion—they are as free in their vocation as any spectator in the gallery. The setting apart of a particular seat for their use is convenient, but it is not essential; much less does it make them the slaves of the member for Cook and Westmoreland.

Mr. Martin should not have garbled the article he condemned. Though he read other parts, he omitted the only passage upon which he justified its appropriation to himself. The part he gave will be found in another column—that which he did not give except the last sentence, was as follows:—

> There is a certain gentleman in the House who abuses the good nature both of the Press and his fellow members. He is pert, sharp, smart—rather comical, boundless in conceit, very indolent, short of good manners, and if not malicious—which we doubt—yet rough and mischievous. We have given him ample room, "for the devil is an amusing devil." It is useless to reason with him, because he is not a believer in his own doctrines—and no respectable journal would publish any thing of a merely personal nature. However, we have one remedy. *Unless he mends his ways, and gets some notion of the fair uses of speech, and the proper limits of good behaviour, we have a punishment in store which will reach him—the severity of total neglect—the dreary shades of a literary Coventry.*

Now, we ask, what claim had Mr. Martin to the last sentence, except by admitting that the words he did not quote applied to one man. Would any member of the House claim them but himself—would they possess the smallest power if applied to Mr. Parker or Mr. Barker—and is not their appropriation the proof of their truthfulness—and is not their truth their justification.

It was scarcely necessary for the Attorney-General to say

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.

Mr. Martin does see—but like the Brahmin, who resented the discovery of a truth by the destruction of the instrument which enabled him to make it, he wishes to smash the looking-glass. We assert that the article of yesterday was written upon the urgent complaint of many gentlemen who have seen, with regret, the wanton and reckless assaults on colonists,—who have felt the bitterness of accusations which they could not challenge or refute. It is, no doubt, the right of the members to attack whom they please. They are held harmless if their words are not at once taken down by the authority of the House;—a process not of easy application nor of any avail. The sole refuge of the injured is the Press, which is responsible, not to the House, but to courts of law. We have been censured for withholding that protection; never for exceeding its proper bounds. Mr. Martin asserts that he did not assail the reputation of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Randle. We understand him: he did not say Mr. Wallace abused his trust, sold his influence, supported expensive contracts, received bribes, acted like a swindler, and villain; certainly not that. It would have conveyed the idea of scandal to even Mr. Martin; but what he did say our readers shall judge. The following is the report of the *Herald*:—

> The next engineer is Mr. Wallace, who came out under most singular circumstances. He came out accompanied with the contractor, in whose hands these particular works were now in full operation. (No, no.) The hon. member can set me right afterwards, but that was his impression, although he would be happy to find that it was not as he stated. According to his recollection it was objected that the monopoly would go to a person who came out here without any means of his own. It was by the special recommendation of Mr. Wallace that he was first employed by the Railway Commissioners. A most extravagant expenditure then took place in the construction of the railway. This railway of only 13 miles, which they were first told would cost only £4000 or £5000 a mile, had cost £500,000. The amount that had been expended ought to make them pause before they voted away more than was absolutely necessary. Now he had heard that while they were congratulating themselves on possessing this railway (this small piece of railway, some 13½ miles long) from Sydney to Parramatta, while they were lauding up to the skies the engineer and contractor for making this railway, in the mother country they were laughing at them for their extravagance.

Now, we infer from this statement that the engineer and contractor by coming out together, came to an understanding.

That the contractor was enabled to undertake the railway works directly or indirectly by the aid of the engineer.

Mr. Martin has given as authentic the passage which expressed his deliberate meaning, in the following, contained in the report of the *Empire*:—

> Their next engineer was Mr. Wallace, who came out—it was a most singular circumstance, and he stated it because it had *not been brought forward so prominently as it ought to have been—who came out, he said, to this colony in company with the contractor for their railway works.* That was *to say, that their engineer, their surveyor, to whom the whole care of superintending the railway works was entrusted, had to frame all the estimates of expenses, and whose duty it was to make reports on the progress of these works, came out with the person in whose hands those works had been put.* It was particularly to be objected to, that a monopoly should be given to a person who had come out to this country *without any means of his own*—as he had himself stated—to carry out gigantic contracts, and who had *come out accompanied by the engineer, at whose special recommendation he had been employed by the* Railway Company, which had offered him facilities in the undertaking that he never ought to have had; in fact, had given him a perfect monopoly. He did not mean to say that the very *heavy expenses* of the railway had *arisen from these* peculiar circumstances, and from that recommendation of the engineer, but he remarked it as a *most singular* fact, *that contemporaneously with* these unprecedented arrangements, there was the *most extravagant* expenditure that had ever been connected with any railway in the world, of course excepting those which had been carried through the centre of capitals and large cities."

This then is what Mr. Martin meant to say, it is his final deliverance. Now we ask would any twelve men declare that it is not a clear and decided imputation of a corrupt bargain between the engineer and contractor; whether it does not imply a suspicion of robbery from the public, if not with the concurrence, yet with the indulgence of the directors. Mr. Wallace looks at these words as bearing this meaning—he would probably call on a court of law to decide what they really do mean if he were not hindered by the privileges of the House, which Mr. Martin has in this and many other instances most grossly perverted. It is a disgrace to English gentlemen to sit in silence and hear such calumnies. They feel it is so, and often—very often—has Mr. Martin's personalties drawn expressions of disapprobation from members in terms of severity such as it is not our custom to employ.

Mr. Martin considers that to reflect discredit on him is to censure the House. Another delusion. He is not yet the legislature. Public opinion draws a broad line between him and the majority who, having a character to preserve, are tender of the most sacred possession of a citizen—his reputation. It would be quite possible for the honorable gentleman to forfeit every title to public respect, and yet for the House to stand with the country just according as it stood with him.

It is the duty of the Press to treat all the constituted authorities of the colony with respect. We have never forgotten this. But respect to an institution may suggest—may render imperative—the utter condemnation of those who disgrace it. Does any sane man believe that the country will tolerate a system of wanton aggression on private character; that every member who may happen to have a grudge, or who wishes to season an oration with striking facts; or whose moral obtuseness renders him insensible that inuendo is often calumny, shall be allowed an unlimited license; and say what he pleases, or of whom he pleases. Either such privilege must be curtailed, or we shall find human passions too strong for conventionalities.

Mr. Martin is most anxious that it should be understood that he does not care for the *Herald!!* He is profoundly indifferent on his own account—all he feels for is the House. Now, we have a strong objection to this same "don't care." We hardly need say that by this time we have ceased to depend on his patronage; but one thing we do care, that a gentleman should forfeit all claims to be considered a fair or generous man, by stooping to gross personalities. Of course we do not allude to anything affecting persons now connected with the *Herald.* Nor is it requisite we should trouble ourselves about a gentleman who, Mr. Martin says, "bolted" from the colony—who will be able to settle that question to mutual satisfaction. But we despair of Mr. Martin when we find him mention, in tones of triumph, the fate of a person formerly an occasional writer for this journal, in a department totally distinct from colonial politics,—certainly most inoffensive—who never touched, much less assailed, Mr. Martin. That young man, the son of a high dignitary of the Church of England—himself of university education—and well known to persons in this colony of the first respectability—has been led into crime, and is now suffering a severe but not unjust penalty. Is it the spirit of an Englishman, that gloats over his misfortune, or is it a fool who reproaches his friends? It is not Mr. Martin who should dwell upon such topics; there are ashes in this colony that are still hardly cold, and memories which it scarcely befits him to awaken.

Now we really are not enemies of Mr. Martin. We are often weary of his absurdity—his egotism—and his insolence. His mode of talking at people is not the style of a Legislature, but a Police Court. He might be useful and respected if he had better knowledge of himself, and less insensibility to the proprieties of public life.

The gross attacks on character must not—cannot be tolerated. The colony must insist that gentlemen carry where the law cannot follow them the same reasonable caution which they observe out of the House—and by the neglect of which the Legislature may become, we repeat, not a *terror* perhaps—but *a nuisance.*

Timber, Palings, Roman Cement, Cedar Logs, &c.—Two sales will be held this day, by Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—that in the forenoon, Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock; and in the afternoon, at Mountain's Wharf, at half-past two o'clock; and they have requested us to invite the attention of timber [illegible] specified in the advertisement.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

November 5, 1855.

The contest for the representation of the city, terminated in a majority for Mr. Rae of 1124. Thus, emphatically, has the city metropolitan constituency pronounced against the claims of the squatters.

Another seat has become vacant, that of Villiers and Heytesbury, by the resignation of Claud Farie, who, it is said, found his duties too onerous to permit him to continue a legislator, and who, it is also said, is as decidedly opposed to the Government on the squatting question, that he can no longer co-operate heartily with its members. Mr. Foster, our ex-Colonial Secretary, has come forward as a candidate. It was at first thought that he would be unopposed, but it is now said there will be a contest.

From the different gold fields, we hear also the note of preparation for the approaching elections. The issue of the writs has roused the newly enfranchised from their lethargy. Candidates are now far less numerous than they were, and some difficulty will be experienced in finding men legally qualified, whom the electors will consider duly qualified to represent them.

The municipal elections resulted in the addition of two more licensed victuallers to the City Council. Mr. J. T. Smith's re-election to the mayoral chair appears to be pretty certain. Sundry symptoms of dissatisfaction are manifested, however, at the proof this seems to give that there is only one man in the city eligible for its honors. Mr. Smith's position is safe among the set who compose the Council, and the opposition by Alderman Clowes is thought to be merely a dodge to prevent real opposition.

On Saturday afternoon, our volunteer forces, both cavalry and infantry, accompanied by a detachment of the 40th regiment proceeded to the newly erected six-gunned battery at the beach. Three of the guns were manned by 18 of the Rifle regiment, and the remainder by a similar number of the regulars. Their practice was very good.

It is rumoured, that early in the next session of Council, a measure will be introduced for the prevention of bribery and other improper influences at elections. The sponsors of the measure are confident that its provisions will be so stringent as to secure comparative, if not absolute purity of election. It will be an extraordinary piece of legislation if it does. The impression is generally founded on the experience of the mother country, that nothing short of a just extension of the suffrage, and the adoption of the ballot, will secure the end desired.

Trade is improving on all sides, and there is every prospect of a busy and a profitable season. Buyers are in the market, purchasing largely of bulky and heavy goods, in order to secure the cheap cartage of the return drays. The flour market is in a feverish state, and I fear the prospect of famine prices will be realised before the harvest. The bakers and traders here do not place much faith in the reports that reach us, of the Chilian markets, and hence, are indisposed to buy more than for a day or two days' use. If any thing like an authenticated report were to be received, to the effect that shipments would not continue, the rise would be rapid and extravagant, but the indisposition to speculate of the middle men is remarkable, and to it may be chiefly traced the circumstance that flour has all along ruled at lower rates here than in any other of the Australian colonies. The three cargoes, whose arrival I reported in my last, have changed hands for cash at the following prices:—The Wanja, at £41 per ton, and on the following day again at £46; the George Henrich, at £46 10s.; and the Greyhound, at £48 10.

Our escort returns from the gold fields keep fully up to the mark; those of Friday last sum up to 43,710 ounces.

The inquiry before the learned Chief Commissioner in Insolvency into the affairs of Adamson, Watts, M'Kechnie, and Co., winds its slow length along. The insolvents Watts and M'Kechnie cannot complain of the leniency and patience exhibited by his Honor, who has however been compelled on one or two occasions to pass severe censure on their conduct. The question is tacitly avoided by the press, as an impression exists that the enquiry will terminate in a fuller enquiry elsewhere.

The quarantine of the Sussex will terminate on Sunday, no fresh cases of small-pox having occurred. The disease has been confined to the crew of the vessel; the passengers being in excellent health.

No arrivals to-day.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 6, 1855.

There is at length a telegraphic message from the Crimea. General Simpson writes that on the 3rd, the Russians made another sortie and were repulsed without loss of life to the Allies.

The preparations for the next bombardment and assault on Sebastopol are most extensive. If unsuccessful, as assuredly it will be, the Allies will, it is reported, raise the siege for the winter.

I regret to state, and I do so from first-rate authority, that the cause of the death of Lord Raglan was poison. He took it himself. The circumstance has not been permitted publicly to transpire, as it would have a most unpleasant effect at home and abroad. The cause of his doing the rash deed was the general outcry raised against him and the failure of the attack of the 18th June.

The parliamentary session will close this week—as usual the public business is accelerated with extraordinary speed and hurry.

The Queen and suite will proceed from Osborne direct to Boulogne on the 17th instant.

In the House of Commons to-night, Captain Scobell will support the application of the authorities of Bristol, that that port be made a Government emigration port.

The number of departures from Liverpool to Australian ports during the past month, has been twelve ships, carrying 2323 passengers, of whom 429 went out in Government vessels.

The annual meeting of the Australian Mining Company took place to-day, when a report was presented, which states that the directors have sent out the most positive instructions to confine all operations to proving the mine on Baker's lode, Tungkill. Mining labour is gradually becoming more plentiful, and besides the 50 tons of ore as at port in February last, there are 25 tons more at grass, ready to be sent down to Adelaide, which will be shipped as early as possible. The directors hope that the whole of the 1511 acres of Allen's Creek will eventually be sold at £3 per acre. The directors have studiously endeavoured to understate in every way the actual merits of their newly-acquired property—White's, or Carlton Mine—rather than raise expectations which, after all, may not be wholly realised. Up to the date of this report the call has been paid upon 12,758 shares. The accounts showed that the money received in the past year was £11,616, leaving, after the expenditure, a balance of £1297 8s. 5d. The report was adopted, but at the special meeting the proposed reduction of the shares from £20 to £5 was rejected, when the meeting adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. LONG.—At the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, Wethers.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Popular Illustrated Works, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Cedar and Palings; on Mountain's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chaff Cutters, Chairs, Doors, Plaster Paris, Clocks, Watches, Walnuts, Porter, Turnip Seed, Spoons, Trays, Brooms, &c.

MR. E. MURIEL.—On the Premises, No. 437, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Lease, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Oilman's Stores, &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Drapery Goods, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Confectionary, Matches, Portmanteaus, Brushes, Musical Boxes, Thimbles, Ladies' Companions, Eye Protectors, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dog Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At Lane's Coach Building Factory, at noon, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—On the premises of Mr. M'Mahon, Brickfield-hill, at half-past 10 o'clock, Groceries, Rum, Cigars, Horse, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Firearms, Jewellery, Boots, Clothing, &c.

Sir William (late Mr. Justice) Maule has been made a Privy Councillor.

Twelve hundred [illegible] have been [illegible] in Hungary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. MARTIN said: Mr. Speaker, I beg to call the attention of the House to an article which appears in one of the daily papers of this morning, and I do so with considerable reluctance, because if the precedent is generally followed of hon. members of this House taking notice of all such attacks made through the public Press, exceeding inconvenience will result, which is not at all desirable. But I feel compelled to notice this particular article, not so much on my own account, as being a mere personal matter, but because I think that the credit of the House requires that some notice should be taken of it at this time; because this article is but one of a series of insulting attacks which have been made by the same paper, and manifestly by the same writer, upon myself and honorable members of this House, from time to time, and of which no notice has been taken. The writer of this production makes these observations: "There are members of that House who are called honorable in courtesy, but whose ideas of honour are not very broad. They deem it quite fair to point a period with an insult, an invective, and a sneer; however it may wound the feelings of gentlemen, who value character by the English standard. Could those who suffer outside the walls realise the scorn which such ribaldry awakens within, they would never permit the slang of a police court to disturb their repose. The House is drawing to an end, and it is scarcely worth while to lay down a code of morals for a thing just about to drop into oblivion. Were it not so, we should certainly appeal to the better feelings of men, who do not wish either to inflict or to sanction the infliction of wrong, which dishonours their own reputation, and must, if carried much further, make the Legislature a mere sanctuary for slander—a coward's box, whence calumny may be shot, without fear of retaliation or recoil." A little further down, in the same article, there is this sentence: "The public will consider the liberty of the Legislative body its especial care, unless by low, scurrilous, and criminal insinuations, which stab the defenceless and gratify a truculent temper or mean revenge, it should become not so much a terror, indeed, as a nuisance." Now this article has reference, although not in terms direct, manifestly has reference, to certain observations made by me in the course of the debate reported in yesterday's (the 7th) paper. Now, if this writer, or the conductors of this paper, had thought proper—supposing they were able to do so—to have taken a *verbatim* report, I should not have taken any notice of the matter; but as that paper has not done so, and as it never does do so, but makes comments on things which are never said, but give their own version of the matter—which version is very far from the truth—quite at variance sometimes, I have deemed it my duty to bring the matter before the Council, and the country if possible, to show that those observations are unjustifiable—that this Council, so far as I was concerned on that occasion, and on every other occasion, never has indulged in ribaldry of any kind, and that such an observation is not fairly attributable to this House. But with reference to my own case, I will now read the report of the contemporary paper. What I really did say, and I would put it to the House whether the language which is there imputed to me, and which I have no doubt is substantially correct—(in some places the same words are used) whether the observations used at all justify those comments—whether I used any ribaldry—whether those remarks were low and scurrilous, or whether any criminal insinuations were used? The *Empire*—the reporter of that paper states my observations were as follows with reference to this particular charge against the surveyor and contractor of the railway:—"Their next engineer was Mr. Wallace, who came out—it was a most singular circumstance, and he stated it because it had not been brought forward so prominently as it ought to have been—who came out, he said, to this colony in company with the contractor for their railway works. That was to say that their engineer, their surveyor, to whom the whole care of superintending the railway works was entrusted, who had to frame all the estimates of expenses, and whose duty it was to make reports on the progress of these works, came out with the person in whose hands those works had been put. It was particularly to be objected to that a monopoly should be given to a person who had come out to this country without any means of his own—as he had himself stated—to carry out gigantic contracts, and who had came out accompanied by the engineer, at whose special recommendation he had been employed by the Railway Company, which had offered him facilities in the undertaking that he never ought to have had; in fact, had given him a perfect monopoly. He did not mean to say that the very heavy expenses of the railway had arisen from these peculiar circumstances, and from that recommendation of the engineer, but he remarked it as a most singular fact, that contemporaneously with these unprecedented arrangements, there was the most extravagant expenditure that had ever been connected with any railway in the world, of course, excepting those which had been carried through the centre of capitals and large cities." These are the general allusions, and the most important parts of them are the very words I used. The report states, "He did not mean to say that the very heavy expenses of the railway had arisen from these peculiar circumstances, but he remarked it as a most singular fact that contemporaneously with these unprecedented arrangements there was the most extravagant expenditure." I will undertake to say those were the very words I used. In the rest of it a few words are omitted. I will put it to the House whether there is anything low, or scurrilous, or unworthy of the credit of the House—anything approaching to ribaldry in that? Now, I will ask, whether we ought to tolerate statements of this kind going abroad which will misrepresent the character of the assembly, and which will tend to undervalue it in the eyes of the people, who have no means of judging—who cannot judge correctly—who cannot judge from this paper, which never contains an accurate report of anything? If this kind of deliberate, this wilful misrepresentation goes on—(because I believe the person who wrote this article was present in the House and heard what I said)—if we are to tolerate it—it does appear to me great injury will be done to the House. Individual members care little about it. I care very little about the writer, or the paper for which he writes. But a deal of injury will be done—it will bring into general discredit this body, or any other body that may sit here. Now, with reference to the engineer of the railway and the contractor, I would take this opportunity of stating, I have in no way come in contact with those gentlemen; I know nothing of them privately; I never had one minute's private conversation with any of those individuals; all I know of them is in my public capacity, only so far as regards those matters which come personally before me in common with other hon. members. It would be a most monstrous thing of hon. members in this House, who did watch the public money expended, as they thought, extravagantly, and when they did raise their voice, charges should be permitted—charges of this kind—low, insulting, and vulgar charges of this description—because they, in the exercise of their public duty, think proper to make comments—strong comments—on what they consider to be improper. What I complained of was, that the arrangement made was an unprecedented one, and accompanied with those great facilities. Any person might draw an inference if he chose. I would not have noticed this matter now if it had been an isolated article, but it is one of a series which has been indulged in for a considerable period. It is, of course, like most leading articles in newspapers (published anonymously). We do not know who these people are. We only hear something of them. Now attacks of this character used to be made some months ago. One person who was understood to be a writer of the same class is now serving his time at Cockatoo Island; another, his immediate successor, bolted from the country to avoid——what, I don't know. I know nothing of the present one, but I think it probable, if he indulges in libels of this character, he will find himself—(he has referred to the Police Court)—he will appear there, not in the character of an advocate, but of a criminal. With respect to the last part—the threat inserted at the end of this article,—the following appears:—"Unless he shall mend his ways, and get some notion of the fair uses of speech, and the proper limits of good behaviour, we have a punishment in store which will reach him—the severity of total neglect—the dreary shades of a literary Coventry." Now, all I can say with reference to that is, I have no desire to be reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the way in which I have been reported. It would please me if they did not pretend what they say is what I said. If they say, when they use my name, I made some observations, it would not at all give me any annoyance. If I say anything the country desire to hear, no doubt they will find the means of having it placed before them; [illegible] The reports in that paper are [illegible] superior, and have been for a long time, to the reports in this paper, which claims for itself the position of the leading journal in the colony—of that I am quite sure. No person who knows how very different the reports in that paper are—in the *Sydney Morning Herald*—will think of taking any one statement in the *Sydney Morning Herald* as a fair representation of what actually occurs. The writer of that article has made a threat, and I will now make a threat, which is this, that if facilities are to be given to the writers of articles of this kind to appear here, as I understand they sometimes do, on the floor of the House, and who use that to misrepresent all that takes place here—a privilege granted that they may not rely on the reporters, but see and judge for themselves, and not be misled by a casual or accidental error of a reporter—I, for one, although you, Sir, may deem it consistent with your duty to allow persons to come here—I shall exercise my privilege by excluding them, if at the same time I exclude every member of the public service. I do not wish to resort to extreme measures, but as we have no privileges in this House—and on several occasions when I sought to clothe the House with those privileges necessary to the proper discharge of our duties—as I have ineffectually endeavoured to induce the House to take those privileges, the only course left is, to mark in the most significant manner, disapprove—the improper, low, and vulgar course pursued by writers of the character of this person, whoever he may be, and if this kind of thing is indulged in for the future, I shall take notice that there are strangers in the House, and see that these people are excluded for the future.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not see that the character of the House and the character of the country were involved in the comments quoted, in such a manner as the hon. member seemed to suppose. He for one did not agree with his hon. friend, either in the observations he had made, or the threat he had held out. He for one would not consent to shut up the House to the public merely because one hon. member felt personally aggrieved. Looking at the character of the Press, and at the leading journals of this country, he thought the House and the colony might be justly proud of the manner in which they were conducted. It was a credit to the country. It was also very beneficial to the Council that reports of the proceedings should be given, as well as comments made in reference to what transpired within the walls of the Council. However much hon. members might not desire to acknowledge it, they wished their constituents and the people of the colony to know what measures they had in hand, and how the business was going on, through the Press. Although some hon. members seemed to have great notions of themselves, he thought he might aptly quote those well-known lines of Burns—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

Mr. MARTIN rose to order.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was entering into an explanation, when Mr. HOLROYD also rose upon a question of order; and there being no question before the House, the SPEAKER decided that there could be no further discussion.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FLOOD brought up the report from, together with the evidence taken before, the select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the Colonial Architect's department.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in committee of the Electoral Rolls' Alteration Bill, and the second reading of the Steam Postal Communication Bill, were postponed until Tuesday next.

SALARIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The message of his Excellency the Governor-General respecting this subject having been read,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for its consideration.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained that before the new Legislature could be properly brought into operation, it would be necessary for the present Council to determine what officers it would be desirable to appoint for carrying on the business of the Upper House, and also to make provision for the payment of their salaries. He proposed that the principal officers should consist of a president, a chairman of committees, a chief clerk, an assistant, and two under clerks, together with other officers similar to those connected with the existing Council. With such a staff, it appeared to him, that the business of the Upper House could be very well conducted, and he would, therefore, propose that the salaries be apportioned as under:—As he did not think the President should receive a less salary than that of the Speaker, he would suggest that the sum set apart for this office be £1500 a year. The other salaries he would apportion thus:—Chairman of committees, £500; clerk, £600; assistant clerk, £400; two under clerks, one at £300 and the other at £250; usher of the black rod, £300; for messages, and other contingencies, £500; making altogether £4350. As, however, it would be inconvenient for a committee of the whole House to enter into a matter of this kind in detail, he would suggest that the further consideration of the message should be referred to the committee now sitting on the subject of the contemplated changes in the administration of the Government. In order, however, to bring the matter formally before the committee, he would now move that the scale of salaries suggested be adopted.

Mr. MARTIN pointed out, in a few observations, that this matter could be very properly dealt with by the committee alluded to, as not only this but many other matters of a similar character would have to be considered and reported upon by that committee. He would therefore move the following amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this committee that the Message of his Excellency the Governor-General, No. 90, of the 1st November, 1855, should be referred to the select committee now sitting for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the changes in the Administration under the New Constitution, in order that it may report thereon."

Mr. BLIGH admitted that some provision must eventually be made for the appointment of officers to the Upper House, but he thought the proper course would be to leave this matter to be considered and determined by the future House of Assembly. It appeared to him be quite unnecessary at present to make any provision whatever, and as they were, to a certain extent, ignorant of what officers it would be necessary to appoint—whether, in fact, the Legislative Council might not even prefer an honorary to a paid president he thought the wisest course would be to decline entertaining the subject at all.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained that it was absolutely necessary the arrangement with regard to the appointment and payment of officers should be made during the present session, as it was rendered imperative by the Constitution Act that the two Houses should come into operation contemporaneously.

Mr. CAMPBELL supported the amendment for referring the matter to the select committee alluded to.

The amendment was then put and passed; whereupon the House resumed, and the report of the committee of the whole having been received, its adoption was moved by Mr. MARTIN, and carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was postponed until to-morrow (this day).

FINANCE.

On the motion of the AUDITOR-GENERAL, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Estimates.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL moved the following item: Salary of Registrar-General, £675.

After some observations from Mr. HOLROYD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the item, believing that the salary for the Registrar-General should be larger than that contained in the Estimates, provided the officer appointed was competent to the very important duties he would be called upon to perform. He thought, too, that the clerical assistance provided for in the Estimate was insufficient.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the estimate be reduced by altering the salary of the Registrar General from £600 to £400 a year, which with the gold increase would make the whole amount of the salary £575. He believed all the duties this officer would have to perform might be undertaken by any clerk in the Government employ. In the first instance the Government had placed the sum of £500 a year on the Estimates as the salary of the Registrar, but having induced the House to pass the Registration Bill they now asked them to increase the salary to £600, and he must say that this did seem to evince a disposition on the part of the Government to make the office a good berth for some favourite, and against any such attempt as this he hoped the House would set its face.

Mr. WILSHIRE asked the Attorney-General whether a barrister of five years standing would be appointed to the office?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had already said that he did not know who was to be appointed, but [illegible] a lawyer in a higher degree than any other [illegible] one which involved more [illegible] and difficult duties, and to obtain a man capable of collecting the statistics which would come before this department, and to deduce from them their results would be more difficult than to find a lawyer competent to fill the situation of either Attorney-General or Solicitor-General. Many men might fill these latter offices respectively, but not one in a thousand would be fitted by natural talents, or business habits to fill the office of Registrar-General.

The House divided on Mr. Martin's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 13 to 12.

Mr. MARTIN then moved that the salary be fixed at £675, which was carried by a majority of 15 to 10.

The item of £209 16s. for a clerk was passed without opposition.

The next item, of £2335 for allowances to District Registrars, created some discussion; the AUDITOR-GENERAL explaining that it was intended as far as might be expedient to conjoin the office with that of Clerk of the Benches, though it was not a rule which would be invariably adhered to.

Mr. MARTIN moved the reduction of the item to £1860, which would give £20 to each of the officers appointed. Some might receive more and some less, according to the duties they would have to perform.

In answer to some observations from Mr. HOLROYD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that it was not the intention to confine the appointments to clerks of the benches. Where other officers of character and standing could be procured, he thought it would be better to employ them, as the clerks of benches in many instances had their hands too full of business already. He had in his eye, as far as his notion of the office went, the appointment of the teachers and masters of schools, where their characters warranted such appointment. In the colony of Victoria, in the remoter districts, many gentlemen of wealth and character had offered to perform these duties without any emolument at all.

Mr. PARKES opposed the reduction of this item in the Estimate, which was supported by Mr. CAMPBELL.

The amendment of Mr. Martin was negatived, and the item as originally proposed passed.

The item of £760 4s. for temporary clerical aid and contingencies connected with the first establishment of the Registrar-General's office, was opposed by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. CAMPBELL as unnecessary.

On the suggestion of Mr. PARKES, concurred in by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the item was withdrawn, with the understanding that any expense incurred would be provided for in the Supplementary Estimate of next year.

The next item proposed by the AUDITOR-GENERAL was one submitted to the Council in an additional Estimate for 1856, as follows, was carried without opposition:—

Pilot station, M'Leay River:—

One pilot, at £200 and £250 per annum	£200 0 0
Five boatmen, at £4 per month, and 2s. 9d. per diem, each	420 11 8
Two new boats	160 0 0
Incidental expenses	20 0 0

The next item proposed was as follows:—

Allowance to the Police Magistrate, Newcastle, in consideration of extra police duties performed by him in the district of Raymond Terrace	£100 0 0
(To be substituted for the proposed addition of £100 fixed salary and £75 temporary increase (in original estimate—page 87).)	

Mr. CAMPBELL objected to the vote, as he was informed that there were several gentlemen residing near Raymond Terrace who, if appointed to the Commission of the Peace, were willing to perform those extra duties required from the Police Magistrate at Newcastle, who only attended once a month.

An irrelevant discussion took place as to the appointment of persons to the Commission of the Peace in general, and whether they ought to be so appointed without they possessed a certain amount of property.

The vote was put and carried.

The following items were passed without opposition:—

Clerk of Petty Sessions, for the Police District of Campbelltown, Liverpool, and Appin, at £100 and £200 per annum	£200 0 0
Chief constable for ditto, at £100 and £75	175 0 0
Two ordinary constables, at Gundagai, for escort duty at 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. each per diem	201 6 0
In lieu of forage to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Binalong, to enable him to perform the duties of Clerk at Burrowa, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45 15 0
In lieu of forage to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Deniliquin, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45 15 0
Allowance in lieu of clothing to two ordinary constables, at Gundagai	8 8 0
Rent of a temporary Court-house, at Maitland	50 0 0

The AUDITOR-GENERAL next proposed the following item, which was passed without opposition:

In aid of the Hospital at Brisbane, on condition of a like sum being raised by private contributions	£300 0 0
(To be substituted for the £300 proposed in the original estimate.)	

The following item was passed without opposition:

For additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	£10,000 0 0

The vote for the erection of a bath-house at the Immigration Depôt, Sydney, £1000, was opposed by Mr. FLOOD, who thought there were portions of the Immigration Depôt which could be appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the estimate be reduced to £500, which was negatived, and the original motion carried by a majority of 14 to 10.

On the following item being put—for re-shingling certain portions of the barracks, penal establishment, Cockatoo Island, £367 9s. 2d.,

Mr. FLOOD moved that the Chairman leave the chair and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next. He did so in consequence of the result of the last vote, when he saw two elective members rule the vote; this probably arose from the fact that many members were not aware that the Standing Orders had been suspended, and the Estimates put down for the business of the day.

Mr. SAMUEL thought that the motion of the hon. member was most ungracious to him (Mr. Samuel), and the hon. member for Sydney, who had voted in favour of the last item. If the motion was carried, it would be a direct vote of censure upon himself and the hon. member.

Mr. CAMPBELL: He was as anxious for retrenchment as any honorable member in that House. He would, therefore, oppose the motion of adjournment.

Mr. MARTIN said he was opposed to the proceedings being carried a step further.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the adjournment, and defended his conduct in voting for the item.

Mr. PARKES supported the motion of the adjournment, not upon the merits of the act, which gave rise to the motion, but on account of the unconstitutional character of the vote itself. The very nature of the division that had taken place, where two elective members governed ten, was sufficient in itself to call for an adjournment.

A long discussion took place on the advisability of going on with the Estimates in so thin a House, and the amendment of Mr. FLOOD, that the Speaker now leave the chair having been put, the House divided, and the return of the tellers showing only 17 votes, the Chairman declared there was not a quorum, and the Speaker adjourned the House at seven minutes to seven till three o'clock this day.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

FIRST COURT.

BEFORE Sir Alfred Stephen and a Jury of four.

SANDY V. GREENAWAY.

This was an action for malicious prosecution; plea not guilty.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall for the defendant.

This was one of those cases of conflicting testimony, in reference to the merits of a police-office prosecution, with which Courts are so often called upon to deal. Both parties were examined, and their evidence was directly contradictory. Other evidence, also, was taken which was equally conflicting. The strength of oral testimony—speaking numerically as to witnesses, was against the plaintiff, for his statement was contradicted by three witnesses. It was contended, however, that the boldness with which he had put forward the statement alluded to under these circumstances, and with which he now submitted his case to a jury, was a strong evidence of his truthfulness. The alleged malicious prosecution was for perjury, and this charge of perjury was founded upon some evidence which plaintiff had given in a tenement suit before the Police Magistrate. It was before the same functionary that the charge of perjury had been heard, and by him it had been dismissed. The question now was, whether or not the defendant, in instituting the prosecution for perjury, had had "reasonable and probable cause" for what he did. The determination of this question depended upon which of the contradictory statements the Jury should deem most worthy of belief.

A question of considerable importance was, however, raised in this case. The proof of the information for perjury being a part of the plaintiff's case, the defendant's counsel claimed to have the proceedings upon this information—i.e., the depositions taken at the Police Office—placed in evidence as a part of the plaintiff's case. This was resisted by plaintiff's counsel, who contended that the witnesses, as to the question at issue here, must, as in all other cases, be [illegible], and their evidence subjected to the test of cross-examination. The ruling of his Honor was to this effect:—That which a plaintiff had to prove in a case of this nature was the existence of malice and the absence of reasonable and probable cause, and it was not necessarily a part of his case that the depositions proved these points. It was open to him to make out the existence of malice and the absence of reasonable and probable cause by any evidence which he could produce. But with the defendant it was different. To show that he *had* reasonable and probable cause *at the time he instituted proceedings*, it was open to him to place before the Court and Jury the official record of the evidence upon which he had acted. For unless he possessed this right, the absence at the trial of a witness who had attended before the Justices, or a variation between the testimony on the two occasions of any one or more of these witnesses, might cause him to fail, even although he had not only reasonable and probable cause, but a strong case. This ruling by the Chief Justice was at issue with one upon the same point by Mr. Justice Dickinson, so that the question thus raised remains virtually an open one, and can only be set at rest by a decision of the full Court.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

SECOND COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice THERRY and a Jury of four.

LANGDON V. PEARSON.

This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of a public-house and store in George-street.

Mr. Pring appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Fawcett, for the defendant.

Both parties to this suit were lessees claiming through the same lessor, a person named Holmes. Each lease was for seven years, and while the term under that granted to defendant began in 1851, the demise to the plaintiff only gave a term commencing in 1854. But the plaintiff's lease had been registered and the defendant's lease was *not* registered. Consequently, the plaintiff claimed to have the legal title under the provisions of the Registry Act, which gave a priority of operation to registered deeds. There was evidence, however, that at the time of making the demise to the plaintiff, Holmes had not a legal right to do so. He was, therefore, nonsuited.

A number of short and undefended causes were disposed of, but owing to the confusion which had arisen from the shifting of causes from one list to another, no other defended case could be tried. In one case an application had been made on Wednesday to Mr. Justice Dickinson to shift a cause to the list of the other Court, but had been refused. Yesterday the application was renewed to Mr. Justice Therry and, not knowing of the previous refusal of his brother Judge, he granted it. Two or three causes having been thus shifted, it was found that no briefs had been delivered in some of those which stood next in rotation, and they were accordingly struck out. The other cases were, by the consent of the parties, placed at the foot of the list of remanets.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

The jury were discharged yesterday by Mr. Justice Therry. This, however, was an error. As there is to be two Courts every day, the jurors summoned for the first three days of this week must serve the whole six. All the gentlemen on this panel, therefore, must attend at a quarter before ten this morning.

CAUSES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST COURT (Jury Court).—Turner v. Isaacs, Meyer v. Horan, Williams and another v. Patison and another, M'Evoy v. Martin and others, De Pass and others v. Brady, Lazarus v. Panton, Clarke v. Bews, Pusey v. Barber, Collis v. Barrett, Egan v. Barlow, Burt v. Towns, Ward v. Croxon, Clarke v. Towns, Raftmill v. Shoobert, Baily v. Evans, Cuthbert v. Beit, Nelthorpe v. Beit, Rundle v. Beit, Levy v. Beit, Cuthbert v. Beit.

SECOND COURT (Banco Court).—Gough v. Wallis, Anderson v. Hewson, Howart v. Same, Kelly v. Turner.

SCHRODER V. METCALF.—A typographical error occurs in our yesterday's report of the verdict in this case, which, if not corrected, would wholly change its character. The jury found that there had been *no* unnecessary delay of the vessel at Talcahuano. In the report the word "no" was omitted.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—THURSDAY.

£30 JURISDICTION.

BEFORE the Commissioner and two Assessors.

EVANS V. BOSWARD.—This was an action brought to recover a sum of £16 10s. 2d., due for timber sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. There was a set-off put in to the amount of of £18 18s., balance of a larger sum alleged to have been due for work and labour done and performed by defendant, who is a plasterer, to a cottage belonging to plaintiff. The plaintiff denied the set-off, admitting only that £2 15s. was due at the time a settlement was entered into between the parties. Evidence in support of the contra claims was put in, and the question being submitted to the assessors, the Court returned a verdict for plaintiff: amount, £13 15s. 2d.

WALLIS V. BANNISTER.—This was an action brought to recover a sum of £15, four weeks' rent of a house occupied by the defendant, belonging to plaintiff. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant took possession of the premises in question, situate on the South Head Road, under an agreement that six months' notice should be given of intention to surrender; in the middle of September, having then been in occupation two years, he gave notice to plaintiff's agent that he would immediately quit possession; he accordingly did so without the stated period of notice having elapsed; and the present action was brought to recover four weeks' rent, the first month of the occupancy after the alleged surrender. It was contended, on the part of the defendant, that plaintiff's agent accepted the surrender; this, however, was rebutted, and the case being submitted to the Assessors, the Court found a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Pinkerton, a single meeting. Claims amounting to £20 7s. 4d. were proved. Insolvent amended his schedule, and was examined. The creditor allowed him to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Snelgrove and Thomson, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £2993 3s. 1d. were proved, and the official assignee reported. The meeting sanctioned the expenditure of the assignee in his prosecution of insolvents for fraud, and otherwise in the management of the estate; he was directed to defend an action brought against him, and to give up to the insolvents their household furniture and wearing apparel, as well as to pay a sum of £15 for rent, for which the landlord had distrained.

In the estate of James Slatyer, an adjourned meeting for examination under a Judge's order. No person appeared to be examined.

In the estate of William Evans, an adjourned single meeting. No person attended.

In the estate of David Lenehan, a second meeting. Claims amounting to £107 0s. 3d. were proved. Insolvent altered his schedule, and was examined.

In the estate of George Curtis, a first meeting. Nothing done.

SURRENDER.

George Thomas Rowlandson, of Marsden-street, Parramatta, painter. Liabilities, £44 2s. Assets—Personal property, £8; outstanding debts, £13 18s. 6d.; deficit, £22 3s. 6d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Saturday, November 10.—Richard Jones, adjourned second, 10. Joel Joseph, first, 11. William F. O. Wilson, single, half-past 11. James M'Cormick, single, half-past 12. Andrew Farrelly, second, 1. George Curtis, second, 2. John Noble, second, half-past 2. Richard Curtis, first, half-past 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling and Dr. Douglass.

Sixteen persons were convicted of having been found intoxicated in the streets. Mary Ryan was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, and Mary O'Neil for four; five other women were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; nine men were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

There were fourteen charges on the general business paper, of which five were dismissed. Three persons were convicted of disorderly conduct while drunk, and were sentenced as for drunkenness; and a female found guilty of using obscene language was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

James Darcey was charged with stealing from a dwelling. Mary Robinson, residing at the foot of Bathurst-street, deposed that yesterday afternoon she saw prisoner knocking at her door, but suspecting that he had made a mistake, which he would discover, she did not attend to him; she was standing at a gate at some distance from the house; presently she turned about, and saw that the house-door was open; she went into the house, and proceeding toward a bedroom at the back, met the prisoner coming out; I asked him what he had been doing there, and he said he was looking for Mr. Travers (whose office is on the other side of the street); she saw a watch and a guard in his hand while speaking to him, but did not think anything of it until she went into the bedroom, where she was informed by a friend from the country who is staying with her during a period of confinement, that a man had just left the room with Mr. M'Burnie's watch, which he took down from the nail on which it had been hanging; Mr. M'Burnie is a lodger; she then went out to prisoner, told him she would show him Mr. Travers' office, intending then to give him into custody for the larceny; he demurred at first, but afterwards consented, and went, first dropping or throwing something into a mudhole near which he passed; Mr. M'Burnie was at Mr. Travers's office; she told him what she had heard and seen, and he gave prisoner into the custody of constable Scarlett, who afterwards searched for and found the watch (now produced) in the mudhole of which she spoke. Charles M'Burnie, seaman, lodging at Mrs. Robinson's, identified the watch as his, and valued it at £8. The person who saw the larceny committed, but a week having elapsed since her accouchement, was not of course able to attend and give evidence. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Edward Piper, in the service of Henry Palmer, of George-street Market, poulterer, was charged with having assaulted his mistress. Sarah Palmer deposed that yesterday defendant was somewhat under the influence of drink, and had done nothing all day; in the forenoon he came to the stall, where she was, and as he did not seem about to do anything she asked him if he was going to work; he made no reply, but again went away, returning about three o'clock, or a little after, when he was much more intoxicated than before, and, without a word passing on either side, he at once commenced to beat her with his fists about the head and body; she received perhaps a dozen blows from him, and was rescued from further violence by Mr. Linsley, who walked the man off to the watch-house; prisoner had been for a long time in her husband's service, received 20s. a week besides board and lodging, and was in general a good servant. Mr. Linsley corroborated Mrs. Palmer's evidence. Mr. Dowling found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him (under the new Act, which gives to magistrates the power of sending persons convicted of assault direct to gaol for a period, instead of making imprisonment contingent upon the non-payment of a fine) to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

William Lincoln, taken into custody by sergeant Taylor, at the railway station, George-street, for riotous conduct, being drunk; on the way to the lock-up, he assaulted both sergeant Taylor and constable Leavy, destroying the latter's uniform trousers, valued at 15s. He had been to the Races, it appeared, and had lost his return ticket, which added to his excitement; in order to get rid of him—for he was in danger on the platform—the railway officers were willing to forego the amount of his claim for his passage from Homebush, but he would not go without a fight with some one. Sentenced to pay a penalty of £3, of which sum 15s. to be deducted for the repair of Leavy's clothes, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

John Hargrave appeared on two charges: first to answer for having driven his omnibus so carelessly in George-street, about eight o'clock last evening, that both his own and others' safety was thereby endangered. Trooper Wilson deposed that last evening he was off duty and out of uniform in George-street South, and saw an omnibus driven from side to side of the street until at length the pole was driven against a horse drawing a load of wood, cutting the harness and injuring the horse of the woodman; by this time the omnibus was sufficiently near for him (witness) to see that the driver was drunk, and though not on duty he thought it was his place to interfere to prevent further damage; he called on defendant to come down, and told him he was a constable; defendant refused, and was abusive; one of the foot police, on duty, came up, and told defendant that witness was a policeman, but to no purpose; witness got up on the box to bring the defendant down, when he was seized by defendant by the throat, and but for the assistance of the constable would certainly have been thrown off the vehicle into the street; in self-defence witness used a piece of a gig whip handle, and struck defendant several blows therewith (defendant's head was covered with a bandage, both which and his shirt were saturated with blood). Defendant was found guilty on both charges. In consideration of the punishment he had already received he was sentenced to pay a penalty of 1s., only in reference to the assault on the trooper; but for the other offence, that of carelessly driving, he was sentenced to pay 60s., or to be imprisoned for three weeks.

Thirteen persons appeared before the court, on summonses, against whom informations had been filed for non-registration of their dogs. Convictions ensued, and the usual penalties, 10s. with 5s. costs. A woman named Shelly, convicted of using unparliamentary language, was sentenced to pay 20s.; and three females, for assaulting a man named Harrison, were fined 20s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. C. Kemp and Mr. H. C. Weekes.

Two persons were this morning convicted of drunkenness, and each ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for 24 hours.

George M'Coll was brought up on suspicion of being a runaway from some ship in the harbour. There being no evidence to show such was the case, he was discharged.

David Thompson, a deserter from the Redgauntlet, was, at the request of the captain of that vessel, put on board.

William Richards charged Catherine Murray with assaulting him. He, being sworn, gave evidence that defendant had struck him twice. There was a cross charge, in which Catherine Murray, the last-named defendant, charged William Richards, the above-named complainant, with assaulting her. The Bench therefore heard the second case before deciding the first. Catherine Murray gave evidence to the effect that she did not strike Richards, but that he struck her. This evidence was corroborated by two witnesses, and the Bench observed that there was gross perjury on one side or the other, and the first case was dismissed; and in the second defendant (Richards) was fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs.

Henry Whitehall was charged by Daniel Gallagher with assaulting him. Complainant stated that yesterday he went into the Erin go Bragh quite sober, to have a glass of grog, which he had, and a woman in the house went out and brought in several men, who set upon him, and he was beaten and his pocket torn open, and eleven guineas taken from him, and the defendant before the Court came first, and was the only one he recognised. Witnesses were called in defence, who stated that the complainant was drunk at the time in question, and was very violent, and challenged the defendant to fight. The bench therefore dismissed the case.

Charles Stone sued Walter Todd for his wages as cook and steward on board the Bella Vista. It appeared that complainant had been at work on board as cook and steward for eight days; no specific agreement as to the rate of wages had been made, and the captain had offered him £1 4s., which he refused to take; and he now claimed nine shillings a day. The bench ordered payment of £2, considering that sum a fair equivalent for his services.

Joseph James sued Captain Atley, of the ship New Forest, for £5, his wages as cook and steward. Verdict for plaintiff, by consent.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

THE Homebush Spring Meeting closed yesterday, and the occasion called together a much larger concourse of spectators than we witnessed on either of the preceding days. The weather was oppressively hot, and the long intervals elapsing between the different races—of which there were four during the day—and the want of either shade or resting-places for those who were unwilling to spend hours in a drinking booth, unquestionably made the pursuit of pleasure toilsome. Many of our readers perhaps are strangers to the particular pastime which is invested with such irresistible charms to the great majority of our countrymen. Let them imagine, then, what it is to arrive on the course already heated and tired from their efforts first to catch the train, and next to reach the ground over a mile and a half of dusty road in time to save the race; to be jammed in the midst of a crowd, all eagerly straining on tiptoe for a glimpse of the running horses and the colours of the foremost rider; then, when the brief and feverish excitement—of some two or three minutes' duration at the utmost—is over, to wait under a burning sun for something like two hours—without a bench or even a stump to sit upon, until the horses are marshalled for the next "event." All the running put together yesterday did not consume a quarter of an hour. Yet it was spread over a space of five hours, and, however fast each race may have been accomplished in itself, the day's proceedings as a whole were unbearably slow. It is not easy to understand why the few comforts provided for the public [illegible] the well-dressed classes of the community be, as far between, unless indeed it is an arrangement expressly intended to benefit the refreshment stalls, by driving persons to eat and drink as the last resort for killing time. That scores left Homebush last night in a state of intoxication, disgracing themselves and destroying the comfort of those who were doomed to be their fellow-travellers, was a subject of wonder to no one who had spent the day on the course. It is not every man—especially amongst the classes to whom racing is specially attractive, who has power or strength of principle enough to resist the temptations of drink, when left for hours on a scorching day with nothing to do but to walk up and down amidst a dusty crowd. Surely it would be well either to compress the races into a much shorter space of time, so that men could come and get their amusement over, and go home again, before an utter sense of weariness steals over them, or else to fill up the intervals with some other species of entertainment.

Though, as we have said, the attendance was considerably more numerous than on the previous days, it did not essentially differ in the elements it comprised. However popular an amusement horse racing may be, there was nothing yesterday to indicate that it is to any extent a fashionable one. Certainly the *élite* of our Sydney society was not even represented on the course.

The first race of the day was for the Railway Plate of 160 guineas, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added; open to all horses. One event, twice round and a distance. The second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes. There were six horses entered, the whole of whom started, viz.,

Mr. C. Baldwin's Cameron, 5 yrs
Hughes's Stranger, 4 yrs
G. Hammond's Black Jack, 4 yrs
J. Champion's Rise, 5 yrs
A. Rose's Surplice, aged
Schofield's Dora, aged

This race was well contested, Cameron winning by a length, Surplice following, and Dora being placed third.

The Prince of Wales Stakes of 40 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, was next run for. It was open to all horses, the winner to be sold after the race for £70; if entered, to be sold for £60, 7lbs. to be allowed; if for £50, 12lbs.; if for £40, 17lbs. One mile and a-half. Five horses were entered, viz:—

Mr. P. Ward's Grecian Queen, 3 yrs. to be sold for	£70
Southorpe's Warrior, 5 yrs	£50
Malloney's Callender, aged	£40
T. Grant's Charles O'Malley, aged	£70
Thompson's Crab, aged	£70

Charles O'Malley was withdrawn. The other four started, Callender coming in winner, Crab second, and Grecian Queen third. The winning horse was then put up for sale, and, after a spirited bidding, was bought back by his former owner, Mr. Malloney, for £60.

The third race was for the Consolation Stakes of 20 sovereigns, and a sovereign each added, for all beaten horses, one mile. Three horses entered, who were handicapped by the Stewards, viz.:—

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Rose's Surplice	9	7
Hammond's Black Jack	8	0
Thompson's Crab	8	4

Surplice won easily, with Crab for a second, Black Jack coming in last.

The Forced Handicap of 3 sovereigns each, and 20 sovereigns added, for all winners, was the last race of the day. There were eight entries, viz.:—

Mr. A. Rose's Surplice, aged
Mr. Schofield's Dora, aged
Mr. Hammond's Ben Bolt, 5 years
Mr. Malloney's Callender, aged
Mr. Baldwin's Cameron, 5 years
Mr. Healey's Terragong Maid
Mr. Gribben's Madeline, 4 years
Mr. Ward's Grecian Queen, 3 years

Camerton and Terragong Maid were withdrawn. The other six started. The running was considered the fastest of the day, and between Dorah and Surplice the match was a close one, the issue being doubtful almost to the last moment, when Dorah won, Surplice coming in second, and Ben Bolt third.

At the conclusion of this race, which was also the last event of the meeting, the clerk of the course announced that the prizes would be distributed at the Royal Hotel on Saturday. The company began rapidly to disperse, the grotesque vagaries of Punch seeming to detain for a while a few idlers, and the holders of stalls forthwith applying themselves to the work of packing up and clearing away after a bustling and, we may conclude, a profitable day.

It would be ungracious to close our notice of this three days' holiday without adverting to the general excellence of the arrangements by which so unusually large a number of passengers have been conveyed by railway, without a single accident of any description that has been reported to us, and without the slightest inconvenience or annoyance to any one, if we except the somewhat unnecessary length of time during which persons anxious to reach home after the fatigues of the day were obliged to wait at the Homebush Station for an opportunity of getting to town. We think the departure of the several trains might have been better timed. But nothing could exceed the admirable order with which a vast crowd of eager and impatient travellers were disposed of. Considering the shortness of time the railway has been in practical operation, and the unprecedented demand made during the last three days on its services, great credit is due to both Mr. Randle and Mr. Terry, who, we believe, personally accompanied every train, and whose tact, good humour, and judicious management made all things go smoothly—as well as to the whole staff of officials. The train by which we travelled to town yesterday evening numbered, we think, twenty-one carriages, most of them being crammed; and it is no slight praise to say that the safety and comfort of every one was fully secured. The punctuality of the various trains to their appointed hours of departure and arrival is especially worthy of notice.

CRICKET MATCH.

THE following is the result of a match played on last Saturday and Wednesday afternoons, on the Hyde Park Cricket Ground, between the Sydney University and Sydney Amateur Cricket Clubs:—

SYDNEY AMATEUR CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Temple, b b Bowman	13	b b Bowman	3
W. Stephen, b b Lee	0	b b Coulson	0
Mills, b b Bowman	11	c and b b Bowman	18
Allwood, b b Lee	6	b b Coulson	0
Davis, c b Lee	1	b b Bowman	1
Heaven (not out)	3	c and b b Bowman	5
Colman, b Lee	2	b b Coulson	3
Naylor, c b Johnson	15	c b Hargraves	5
Jones, c b Lee	15	b b Bowman	12
Holdsworth, b b Lee	11	b b Coulson	22
E. Stephens, b b Bowman	2	(not out)	12
	79		81
Byes	4	Byes	17
No balls	4	No balls	1
Total	87	Total	99
Grand total			186

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Thorne, c b E. Stephens	2	b b Mills	18
Bowman, c b Mills	11	b b Mills	22
Curtiss, b b Davis	10	c b E. Stephens	44
Hawthorne, b b Mills	0	b b Davis	6
Mitchell, b b Davis	0	run out	8
Johnson, b b Mills	0	run out	6
Wilson, b b Mills	0	b b Mills	1
Lee, c b Colman	2	run out	7
Hargraves (run out)	5	b b Mills	3
Coulson, not out	5	b b Naylor	3
A. Bowman, b b Mills	1	(not out)	4
	36		122
Byes	7	Byes	11
No balls	0	No balls	3
Wide balls	1	Wide balls	1
	44		137
Grand total	181		

Thus the former club were the victors by 5 runs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Insolvent Laws Amendment Bill; second reading.
Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill; third reading.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Government Railways Bill (2); second reading.

BONWICK'S GEOGRAPHY.—We have received a copy of the third edition of Bonwick's Geography of Australia and New Zealand, published by William Clarke, of Melbourne. We have already favourably noticed this book, which is intended for the use of schools, and adapted for colonial youth. Mr. Bonwick is entitled to great credit for this attempt to create an Australian school literature, and as his book is used by the Educational Boards of Melbourne a better testimonial to its value is afforded than any general expression of approbation by the Press could yield. We hope it may have an extensive sale.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday, at the Railway Office, when Messrs. George Thorne and T. W. Smith, as a deputation from the Sydney shareholders, presented a proposition urging "the propriety of offering the line to the Government of Victoria." Upon the president inviting any remarks from the shareholders, Mr. George Thorne said, as one of the requisitionists of the present meeting to consider the propriety of offering the line of railway to Government, he begged to offer a few remarks. When the requisition of the Sydney shareholders was got up, the Legislature of Victoria had just thrown out the bill for establishing a company to make a line to Ballarat, and had, moreover, affirmed the principle that for the future no private companies should be incorporated for the construction of railways in Victoria. It was then supposed that the Government would gladly avail itself of any opportunity of obtaining possession of the existing lines, and that, if an overture were made by this company, a bargain might be made, advantageous alike to the Government and the proprietary; somewhat in the manner so successfully carried out by the Government of New South Wales, with the shareholders in the Sydney and Parramatta Line. Since that time he had inspected the company's works, and finding that very great progress had been made, and that with a strict economy, and as much celerity as the funds collected would admit of, had seen reason to alter his opinion upon the subject, and now begged to withdraw his name from the requisition. He was now convinced that this line could be completed in a few months, and that it would yield a very handsome return for the capital invested in it. Mr. T. W. Smith said he attended there, in conjunction with Mr. Thorne, upon behalf of the parties who had signed the requisition in Sydney. After what he had seen of the condition of the Company, and the progress towards completion, he had altered the opinion under which he had signed the requisition; and he now quite agreed with the observations made by Mr. Thorne, and advocated the completion of the line with despatch, without any fear of the result. The president asked if any other shareholders were prepared to second the proposition. No further observation was made on the subject, and the motion consequently fell to the ground.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Maitland Mercury of Wednesday.)

MAITLAND SMALL DEBTS COURT.—Owing to the appointment of Registrar of the Small Debts Court at Maitland not being gazetted, the cases for which summonses had been issued by Mr. Minter, the late Registrar, to be heard this day (Wednesday) will be postponed until a day to be advertised by Mr. Briggs, the present Clerk of Petty Sessions. The magistrates thought it necessary to make this intimation publicly, on Tuesday, to prevent the disappointment of parties who had taken out summonses. Due notice, we believe, will be given of the first sitting of the Maitland Small Debts Court.

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG BELOW THE KNEE-JOINT. On Tuesday morning this operation was performed at the hospital, by Dr. M'Cartney, assisted by Dr. White and Mr. Riley, the resident apothecary; the patient, who is an aborigine, named Jemmy Lindsay, being under the influence of chloroform, which was some time in taking affect. However the limb was removed without his experiencing the slightest pain either before or after the operation. He has been an inmate of the hospital for the last few months, suffering from diseased ancle joint, produced by injuries received eighteen months ago. Every effort has been made to save the limb, but without avail, and his constitution began to give way under it, when amputation was advised and acceded to. He is from the neighbourhood of Black Creek, where it appears he has been for several years. The operation was successfully performed, with little loss of blood, in a few minutes. He is doing well, and likely to continue so.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—On Thursday, 1st November, an inquest was held by the coroner, at the Plough Inn, Paterson, on the body of John Lippet, aged eighty years, very frail, and partially blind. The witnesses were Abraham Pedder, John Savage, Edmund Long, Daniel Long, and Dr. Benjamin Newbury. On Wednesday morning Lippet, the deceased, who worked with Thomas Priest, went to the Plough Inn, and got a glass of ale. He was not then quite sober. After that he went out, and lay down in the Plough Inn paddocks, about fifty yards from the house, near a hollow log. The day was very hot. About two o'clock in the afternoon Abraham Pedder, when passing along the road, saw him lying there, but did not go near him. On returning about sundown Pedder went up to him, and said, "John, are you asleep?" He made no answer, and on Pedder touching his hands he found them stiff and cold. He was dead. Dr. Newbury, who was sent for, was of opinion that he had died from a fit of apoplexy. He was much addicted to drinking. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from apoplexy, accelerated by acts of intemperance.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—On Saturday, 3rd November, an inquest was held by the coroner, at the Maitland Hospital, on the body of John Hill, aged twenty-six years, there lying dead. The witnesses examined were James O'Neal, Dr. Michael M'Cartney, William Simon, and Catherine Callaghan. It appeared that Hill, the deceased, whose mother and family reside in Sydney, was four days in the service of Mr. Turner, Coach and Horses, High-street, West Maitland, as cook. On Monday, 22nd October, he came home the worse for liquor, and in the afternoon upset a large teapot full of tea, scalding himself very severely on the arm, back, and side. On Tuesday, 23rd October, he was admitted into the hospital, being then in great pain. Two days after he was attacked with "*delirium tremens*, from which he died on Thursday, the 1st November. Dr. M'Cartney said the burns were serious, and might have aggravated the disease. The jury returned a verdict of "died from *delirium tremens*."

ANOTHER CASE OF SLY-GROG SELLING.—On Tuesday, Thomas Ashworth was charged before the bench at East Maitland, with sly-grog selling in a tent on the line of the Maitland railway near to Scott's Dairy, on the 31st October. The evidence adduced having clearly established the guilt of Ashworth, the Bench found the defendant guilty, and he was fined £30, with £1 1s. professional costs, and 4s. 6d. court costs, to be recovered in due course of law, or in default to be imprisoned for three months in Maitland gaol.

DREADFUL DEATH.—On Friday a coroner's inquest was held at the Travellers' Home, Singleton, before Mr. Henry Glennie, J.P., coroner of this district, and a jury of five, touching the death of Ann Stanyard, the wife of a carrier of this town, who came by her death under the following awful circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of Charles Stanyard, the husband of the deceased, and that of Samuel Francis, a lodger, that on Monday night, about half-past nine, the deceased, who had been drinking, and was not sober, went to bed with her husband, and that between 12 and one o'clock he missed her out of bed, and heard her go out in the yard and return; soon afterwards she screamed out "I'm burning alive," and on getting out of bed her husband discovered her at the fire-place enveloped in flames. He endeavoured to drag off her clothes (as she had gone to bed with them on), and to quench the flames with water. Dr. Glennie was sent for, and immediately attended, to whom she stated that the fire was purely accidental. Her body, legs, and right side were so dreadfully burned that she lingered in a state of collapse till Wednesday evening at about half-past four. The body presented a dreadful spectacle to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SINGLETON—THE CROPS.—Never have we had it in our power to record such a splendid prospect of a bountiful harvest as at the present time. There is an immense breadth of wheat in full ear throughout the district, and the sickle will be generally in use in about a week or ten days. Haymaking has been going on during the past fortnight, and stacks are already beginning to show themselves on the various farms. What we shall do for reapers is almost a puzzler. We have no doubt good prices will be given. A great consolation, we have heard of no rust in the wheat, and the weather is highly favourable, either for hay or harvest.

ARMIDALE, 1st November.—The weather is most delightful here for the season; fine, hot sunny days, with occasional gentle showers, falling as regular as if man had the ordering of them to suit his wants at his own time. Never since cultivation was commenced here have the crops had such a luxuriant appearance as at the present time, consequently farmers are very sanguine respecting their crops. Sheep shearing is about to commence in this district, when there will be employment for a large number of active, industrious men, many of whom would find profitable employment in our town after or at present. Business is almost at a stand, for want of a sufficient number of mechanics, such as brickmakers, bricklayers, sawyers, joiners, and fencers, all of whom could obtain immediate employment and high wages. Flour has fallen considerably in price, for which we feel grateful. The timber is being drawn in here for our (long talked of) bridge, which from all appearance is to be put on private property, for such I believe reserves or Government land is.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS HAYDON, J.P., OF BLOOMFIELD.—The inhabitants of the district of Murrurundi have suddenly been cast into deep gloom and heartfelt sorrow by the death of Mr. Haydon, on the morning of 2nd instant. Tidings of the mournful event reached Murrurundi and Haydonton early in the morning, where it had scarcely been known that Mr. Haydon had been ill, as only a few days ago he had been attending to business in his usual health. He leaves a widow and six of a family to deplore their loss. Mr. Haydon, though young—about [illegible] years of age—was an early settler in this district, and during the whole of his career his efforts for its welfare, and for the welfare of the colony generally, have been [illegible] and of [illegible]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

IN looking through our late files of English papers, we find some important commercial items which had escaped our previous examination. On the prospects of the coming harvest, the *Economist*, of July 21st, observes:—"At present there is no subject of more deep interest to the whole people than the weather. The late rains have excited much alarm, and a continuation of such weather, with its consequences of corn beaten down, mildewed, and rotted, would be fatal to our hopes. As the continental nations now require corn, while we are shut out by the war from Russia, and our stocks are short, there never was a time within our recollection when the failure of our harvest would be more injurious than now. Hence the late rains which have caused some alarm, have made us look with intense interest to the weather. From the late rainy and cold weather, it is now, however, certain that the harvest cannot be early, and cannot be above the average. The wheat market has accordingly been very firm this week—and to-day needy buyers had to give 1s. advance, though the arrivals this week are liberal—12,020 quarters of foreign and 1460 quarters of home-grown wheat, with 5680 sacks of foreign flour, chiefly Spanish, &c."

The same Journal, on the 4th of August, recurs to the harvest again, and says, "The corn market was extremely dull to-day, and little business was done. The weather is uncertain, and great uncertainty prevails as to the harvest. The cutting of wheat has commenced, but the reports concerning the crop vary very much. Some persons say that the wheat is extensively diseased, and will, even if we should have the finest weather, turn out a most indifferent crop. Similar tales are always told at this season of the year, and they are as generally recorded that people may not form too sanguine opinions of the harvest. On the same principle we repeat them, without placing faith in them, to put our readers on their guard. As yet the harvest is altogether doubtful, and the weather is regarded with intense interest. As long as its influence is doubtful there will be a great dislike to make purchases."

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not so discouraging as previous advices had led us to anticipate. The following are from the trade circulars just received:—

MANCHESTER, August 1.—Trade has moved on quietly but steadily during the past month. The withholding of buyers did not depress the markets as much as was generally expected; and, considering the adverse circumstances trade has to contend against, the value of most commodities, and of the great staple of our manufacturing industry in particular, has been well kept up. Our spinners and manufacturers have in vain attempted to bring the prices of cotton and those of textile fabrics more in unison, by keeping out of the Liverpool market as much as possible; a month's trial has not produced the desired effect. Middling New Orleans cotton is only ½d. per lb. lower than last month, and was quoted on Tuesday last at 6 3-16d. per lb., while textile fabrics lag far behind in proportion; so that both spinners and manufacturers work to disadvantage, very few being able to realise prime cost for their productions at present prices of the raw material. This state of things has at last led to the adoption of measures to reduce the production of textile fabrics, in order to make goods more scarce and cotton less so; in fact, to bring both more on a level. A respectable beginning has been made in Blackburn, by an arrangement having been entered into, to work only four days per week, after the expiration of the time required to give them necessary notice to the work-people.

BRADFORD, August 2.—Wool.—The supply of wool in this market is more than ample for the limited trade doing, causing spinners to make their purchases from hand to mouth and on easier terms. Noils and brokes continue firm at late rates. Yarns.—In spec's there is a fair demand at last month's prices, and, in some instances, a trifle more is obtained. The shippers are quiet, their limits almost excluding them from the market. Pieces.—As old contracts run out and new ones are placed, an advance is sought by the manufacturer to cover the increased cost of warp and weft, which is very reluctantly conceded by the merchants. In the warehouses, for so early in the season there is a good trade doing.

HUDDERSFIELD, July 31.—There has been a slight improvement in the market to-day. Dark steel and brown mixtures were the principal kinds sold. Little was done in the lower priced fancies. The wool market continues quiet.

NOTTINGHAM, August 1.—The lace business continues quiet, the few articles making being in the fancy trade; and without any development of future prospects. The lull in hosiery has this week been diversified to a slight extent by the receipt of a few sorting-up orders for the home trade, which may therefore be pronounced a little better; and also some supplementary American orders, indicating of course that the goods already taken have fallen short of the season's requirements, and that they are wanting more.

LEEDS, July 31.—The cloth markets to-day have been of a rather inanimate character, not many buyers being present, and their operations being less than on the last few market days. We are now about the turn from summer to winter trade, and the markets for the next few weeks will probably be of the quiet order. The manufacturers continue to be well employed, and it is generally understood that the prospects for the coming season are favourable. At present there are few army orders in hand, and hence in some localities there is a little slackness. The manufacturers of blankets are not very busy.

From the *New York Shipping List* we take the following:—

We note some signs of a revival of business, though most departments of trade are still characterised by the usual degree of apathy incident to midsummer. With a plethora of unemployed capital, and only a moderate demand for it, the money market is easy at 6 to 7 per cent. for high grades of sixty days commercial paper, and 8 to 9 per cent. for fair names, short dates having the preference. The Bank statement for the week just ended is not so favourable as could be desired, showing, as it does, an expansion of loans and a decrease of specie and deposits.

"The Cotton Crop.—We regard the prospect for the coming crop as favourable, but not extraordinary, as there has for the past fortnight been general complaints of too much moist weather, producing too rapid a growth of the stalks, and having other attending evils it is unnecessary to name. An opinion is also gaining ground with us that the culture of corn has attracted more than usual of the force of the planters. Be this as it may, it is quite certain that no parties look now for any very large product for the coming year. The cereal crops are favourably spoken of in all the States; and as the goods markets have followed the course of cotton, and manufacturing stocks are rising in value, it is considered that the prospects for a large consumption have seldom been more flattering than at present.

Breadstuffs.—There has been somewhat of a check to the downward tendency of the prices of breadstuffs, though it seems quite evident that prices have not yet touched bottom. New wheat from the south is arriving freely from Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. A large portion of the supplies received by the southern steamers come from Tennessee, a section of the country that has heretofore afforded but a small surplus after supplying its own wants. We have seen samples of this wheat, which is very plump, weighing about 66lbs. to the bushel, comparing favourably with our Genesee wheat. The distance of transportation from Tennessee to New York is about 1300 miles, 700 by the Ocean steamers, and 600 by railroad from Nashville to Charlestown and Savannah. The cost of transportation is fifty cents a bushel; one shilling for carriage by the steamers, and three by rail, or one shilling each over three railroads before it reaches the southern point of embarkation. Only a few years ago, the Georgia and Carolina markets were dependent mainly on New York for their flour; now we are receiving both flour and wheat from these States. Charleston and Savannah are brought within two days of New York, and wheat shipped from Nashville, Tennessee, at the commencement of the week, is landed here before its close. So much for steamers and railroads. In flour, owing to the favourable accounts from all quarters respecting the harvest, prices had declined 50 cents to 62½ cents per barrel since the 17th instant, and sales were not readily effected. Holders, however, evinced rather more firmness than at the close of last week.

From the Melbourne *Age* of the 5th intant, we copy the following paragraph:—

The principal feature in the trade of the past week is the excitement which has prevailed in the articles of grain and flour. The arrivals during the past week have comprised three cargoes of flour from Valparaiso, making together about 3000 bags, or upwards of 1000 tons; but notwithstanding this, prices advanced in the day following their arrival, and are now at from £45 to £50 per ton, or an advance of about £5 in the week. These cargoes have all been sold since their arrival at high rates. The limited quantities on hand are held by few parties, and as the importations will doubtless be light, prices will rule firm until the new crop comes in. It would be useless to make a further waste of words over the blunders of a contemporary, who is so obtuse as not to be able to see that the further he goes the deeper he gets into the mire. The mercantile public must be convinced that every particle of information we have given on the position of the flour trade has been genuine; and the deductions we drew a fortnight since, from all the evidence before us, have not only been borne out, but the prices which we predicted as probable have been considerably exceeded. Feeling perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of the position we have taken in this matter, we can well afford to pass over the splenetic attacks of an angry and blundering contemporary.—Provisions generally are very firm. Hams and bacon, both English and American, now are scarce, and prices have a decidedly upward tendency.

In the money article of a London morning paper, of the 8th of August, there is the following paragraph:—

A meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company took place to-day, Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw presiding, when a special report on the collieries at Newcastle was brought forward, and a call was announced of £1 10s. per share, payable at the end of October. The discussion, which was of a discursive character, principally related to the prospects of the Company, especially in connection with the property at Newcastle, and the development of the coal seams upon it. With regard to the information received by the directors since the last meeting, of the progress of agricultural and pastoral affairs, it is stated to be of a less encouraging character than usual. A very severe winter, coupled with a lengthened drought, has created loss among the sheep and stock, but owing to the absence of advices its extent cannot at present be ascertained. The quantity of wool received has been 303 bales, which has sold at the rate of 1s. 1½d. per lb., realising £5901. Of tallow 31 casks have been received, and the price obtained has been £50 8s. [illegible] rams and ewes have been sent out to improve and maintain the character of the flocks. At the close the directors' Superintendent [illegible] to ascertain the value of the estate in the neighbourhood of Port Stephens.

The Yeomanry troops of Great Britain consists of 388 officers and 14,000 non-commissioned officers.

TASMANIA.

We have Hobart Town and Launceston papers to the 31st ultimo.

His Excellency Sir Henry Young is now convalescent, having almost recovered from his late attack of low fever.

PRISON LABOUR.—The Executive are making arrangements for repairing the lower end of Brisbane-street, Hobart Town, from Bathurst-street to the Cataract Hill, and that portion of Margaret-street leading from the former, into Patterson-street, by prison labour, to be supplied from the male house of correction, by way of an equivalent for closing up the end of Bathurst-street, between the gaol and male house of correction. Prison labour is also to be supplied to the Corporation at a cheap rate, to be employed on its public works in town, and at the stone quarry on the Cataract Hill.

BUSHRANGERS STILL.—If a dozen lives have not been forfeited already (says the *Cornwall Chronicle*) to the supineness of the department which, it appears, Mr. Burgess is getting too doted to manage with proper efficiency, no thanks to him, or to his superior, the head of the Government—but to the kind forbearance of Mr. Dido and his associates. The inquiry which we put, three weeks since, is being echoed everywhere, how long is the interior to be at the mercy of highwaymen and bushrangers? How many more parties are to be tempted to this romantic calling before measures will be organized to reassure the terrified in every quarter? Nothing, absolutely nothing, can be said to be doing to arrest the contagion of bushranging; it seems as if the energy of justice were reserved for the accident of some awkward novice in this vocation being captured, when, perhaps, the law's utmost vengeance will be exhausted, exhausted on a simpleton, and that will be doing something to repress the growing mischief! A lazy and a lame resource, nay more, an unjust one; an imbecile administration, which entices to crime, has no moral right to visit it with heavy punishments. Of whatever avail in a mere court of law such a plea might be, in the high chancery of heaven it would speak with the emphasis of truth from any unfortunate seduced by the circumstance to destruction, that he found an amnesty accorded to the crime for which he had been called to account, and he thought himself safe in trusting to it. Is Sir Henry Young asleep also, that he does not wake up old Mr. Burgess? or does he think the inconvenience sufficiently disposed of by his gazetted reply some weeks since, to which every day is giving more emphatic contradiction?

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.—The *Daily News* of the 30th ultimo says:—"Two men, named Rymer and Watkins, were recently committed to take their trial at the next gaol delivery of the Supreme Court on a charge of forgery. The prisoners were transferred to the custody of the Sheriff in her Majesty's gaol, and the necessary witnesses were bound over, according to the usual legal mode, to appear and give their testimony at the ensuing Assizes. The depositions are on the point of being forwarded from the police office to the grand jury, when the Attorney-General's clerk suddenly makes his appearance and commands that no more depositions be forwarded to his chief in cases for trial at the coming Sessions. In due course the Court opens, some criminal cases are called on, and among them Rymer and Watkins, for forgery. The Sheriff produces his prisoners, the witnesses crowd the bar of the Court, the counsel are prepared for the defence. But our grand jury has found no bill, and it is impossible, therefore, for the Crown to go on with the prosecution. It is of course the general impression of the community that the case must stand over till next Sessions,—since it would be dangerous to the interest of trade if alleged forgers were allowed to pass untried. The Judge, however, knowing well that this is a court of oyer and terminer, and of general gaol delivery, and that, in the absence of any information laid against them, the prisoners are in the gaol, uncharged before the Court, directs their discharge by proclamation. Now, here, to all appearance, is the reprehensible negligence which leaves crime unpunished; for surely we may fairly presume that there is a strong probability of these men being guilty who have been committed for trial, after a patient magisterial investigation. The prisoners then go free. But as they quit the Court the minions of the law once more surround their victims, who are forthwith again produced at the Police-office, charged *de novo* with the self-same crime for which they had been previously committed, and once more transferred to gaol to be again arraigned, whenever it shall please our grand jury to put them on their trial. But if every man is to be held innocent till he shall be proved guilty, those men are surely unjustly used, whose imprisonment before trial on any charge is extended one instant longer than is necessary for the purposes of the law. Supposing that these men should be eventually acquitted, or that one or both of them be actually innocent of the crime laid to their charge—on what plea is their unnecessary imprisonment before trial to be defended by any one? or what shall compensate men so circumstanced for the positive punishment inflicted upon them for a supposed crime of which they are absolutely blameless? Here, then, we say, whether from obstinacy or wrong-headedness, is the punishment of the innocent for uncommitted crime."

HOBART TOWN.—A SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT.—On Monday the 29th ult., an aged female was brought before the Bench, charged as an idle and disorderly person, wandering about *in the open air*, without any visible means of support and unable to give an account of herself. *Clerk* loq.:—"You are charged, &c., &c., how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" *Aged female*:—"Guilty of *sitting down*, but ——." *Magistrate.*—"How do you plead, we don't WANT your statement yet." *Aged female*:—"Guilty of *sitting down*, but ——." *Clerk* (very distinctly):—"You are not charged with *sitting down*, but with *wandering about* in the open air; how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" *Aged female*:—"Guilty of *sitting down*, but ——." *Constable* (in her ear, with a loud voice): "Are you guilty or not guilty?" *Aged female*:—Guilty of sitting down, but ——." *Magistrate* (getting desperate):—"You *must* plead one way or the other; we cannot allow the time of the Court to be taken up in this manner; are you GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?" *Aged female*:—Guilty of *sitting down*, but ——." *Magistrate* (in despair):—"Then you had better plead *not guilty*." *Aged female* (contentedly):—"Yes, Sir." Ultimately, the poor old creature, she having "no place for to go," was sent for seven days to the House of Correction."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY DIDO.—A travelling hawker was stopped and robbed by Dido and his companion on Tuesday morning, the 23rd ultimo, at Blessington (Mr. G. Gibson's station), under Ben Lomond. They came up to the hawker on horseback, Dido first, and at twenty yards' distance he ordered the hawker to stand, at the same time presenting a double-barrelled gun. Coming closer up and dismounting, Dido ordered him, at the hazard of his life, not to put his hand near his pockets. He asked if he had any money, how much, and whether he had any fire-arms? He then tied his hands, rifled his pockets of between £9 and £10, and took a five-barrelled revolver from a box in the hawker's cart. Dido then invited or rather ordered his mate, who had been acting as guard without saying a word, to help himself to a clean shirt and pair of socks from the hawker's stock. They then mounted their horses, put their bundles in the hawker's cart, and marched the hawker and four other persons (two of whom were shepherds of Mr. Gibson's whom they had captured early in the morning, proceeding on horseback with sheep to a sale at Evandale, and had taken the horses for their own use) to the huts. Having ransacked the hut, stores, and Mr. Gibson's cottage, they placed the "swag" on a horse belonging to Mr. Gibson, ordered all hands to remain quiet for one hour, told the hawker to report faithfully all he had seen, and to think himself lucky that all his things were not burnt, and ordering one of Mr. Gibson's shepherds to show them the nearest way to Ben Nevis, and not to turn an inch out of the track, they left in that direction. It may perhaps be necessary, now so many reports are coming in about these men, to say that this affair was a fact. "Dido" is described as a short thick set man, apparently about 30 years of age; he was only nine when he arrived in the colony. His mate seemed to do and say nothing but as he was ordered. They also took from the hawker's cart a pack of cards. The affair suggests one very obvious enquiry—How much longer are these men to be permitted to imperil the lives and plunder the property of the peaceful settlers and their servants? It does seem discreditable to the Government and the police that Dido and his companion should be still at large. Several parties have, it is true, been despatched, but they have returned after a few days' absence. We hear that one cause of this is that no means are provided of supplying the parties with rations, and consequently by the time the party reaches the scene of operations, which it may be is far from any homestead, they are compelled to return from want of food. It would seem that nothing short of organisation and perseverance will suffice to capture Dido, and in such a matter, involving as it does the safety of the lives and property of the settlers, and the maintenance of order, we trust the government will spare no efforts to secure success.—*Launceston Examiner.*

Queen's Orphan Schools.—The effort of the Government to establish a Normal School for teachers of pauper and criminal children has utterly failed.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

Tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, chocolate, cocoa, wine, and beer, are sold duty paid.

Spirits, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

Imports are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

	£	s.	d.
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	2
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	5	0
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	0	6	8
Molasses, ditto ditto	0	3	4
Chicory	0	0	2
Chocolate and cocoa	0	0	0½
Dried fruits, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 35 per cent. alcohol	0	1	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	10	0
Whisky, and Rum, ditto	0	7	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, and Brandied Fruits, ditto	0	10	0
Perfumed Spirits, ditto	0	10	0
Colonial, ditto from sugar	0	6	8
Ditto ditto grain	0	7	6
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0
Cigars	0	3	0
Snuff	0	2	0

Drawback on Refined Sugar, 6s. 8d. per cwt.

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TEA AND COFFEE.							
Fine Congou tea, per chest	5	5	0	to	5	15	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	16	0		1	0	0
Fine Hysonskin, per chest	4	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	14	0		0	17	6
Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb.	0	1	6		0	2	0
Ditto green ditto, ditto	0	1	6		0	2	0
Manila coffee, per lb.	0	0	8		0	0	9
Java, ditto	0	0	7		0	0	8½
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, per lb.	0	1	2		0	1	3
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto	0	0	8		0	0	10
Ditto, Eleme etc. ditto	0	0	5		0	0	6
Figs, ditto				none.			
Apples, ditto	0	0	7		0	0	8
Jordan almonds, ditto	0	1	6		0	2	9
Valencia, ditto	0	1	0		0	1	3
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	10		0	1	0
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	7		0	0	9
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	4		0	0	5
SUGAR.							
Manila, Zebu per ton	22	0	0		23	10	0
Taal	24	0	0		24	10	0
Pampanga	25	10	0		26	0	0
Clayed	27	0	0		27	10	0
Java—Brown	28	10	0		30	0	0
,, White	0	0	0		33	10	0
Crystallized	0	0	0		30	10	0
Mauritius—Brown	26	0	0		27	0	0
Bright yellow grainy	29	10	0		34	10	0
Molasses	0	0	0		20	0	0
Sugarhouse treacle	20	0	0		20	0	0
No. 1. pieces	32	10	0		37	10	0
Crystallized	0	0	0		38	10	0
Snow drop	0	0	0		42	0	0
Crushed	0	0	0		42	0	0
Refined loaves	42	0	0		0	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Pickles, per dozen pints	0	7	6		0	8	6
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0	13	0		0	14	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	14	0		0	15	0
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0	1	3		0	1	4
Mustard, ¼lbs., per dozen	0	6	0		0	6	0
Ditto, 1lb., ditto	0	11	0		0	18	0
Olive oil, pints, ditto	0	17	0		0	18	0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon	0	0	0		0	2	4
Black shot pepper, per lb.	0	0	5		0	0	6
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	0	10		0	1	0
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	4		0	0	5
Pimento, ditto	0	0	5		0	0	6
Thumbblue, No. 1, per lb.	0	1	3		0	1	4
Starch, No. 1, ditto	0	0	5		0	0	6
Soda, per cwt.	0	8	0		0	9	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1	14	0		1	18	0
Patent sperm candles, per lb.	0	1	4		0	1	6
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	2	0	0		2	10	0
Ditto tar, per barrel	2	0	0		2	10	0
Resin, ditto	1	0	0		1	5	0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb.	0	0	0		in demand		
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0	5	6		0	6	0
Turpentine, ditto	0	6	6		0	7	0
PROVISIONS.							
Irish butter, per lb	0	1	6		0	1	8
English cheese, ditto	0	1	3		0	1	8
York hams, ditto	0	1	2		0	1	4
English bacon, ditto	0	1	0		0	1	1
N.S.W. beef, per tierce	0	0	0		0	0	0
Irish pork, per barrel	6	0	0		6	10	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, per barrel	1	10	0		nominal		
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0	2	6		0	3	0
White ditto, per barrel				none.			
Dried ling and cod, per lb	0	0	3		0	0	4
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0	1	7		0	1	8
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb	0	0	4		0	0	5
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0	12	0		0	13	0
Ditto, ditto quarter ditto	0	5	0		0	6	6
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, per hogshead	6	15	0		0	0	0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	9	6		0	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per dozen	0	8	0		0	9	0
London porter, per hogshead	5	0	0		6	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	0	0	0		nominal		
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	9	6		0	10	0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	8	0		0	9	0
Ditto, cider, Magetti's per dozen	0	15	0		0	16	0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb.	0	2	0		0	3	0
WINE.							
Fine port, per gallon	0	8	0		0	12	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	0		0	7	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	0	0		1	10	0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0	8	0		0	10	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	6		0	7	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	0	0		1	5	0
Champagne, per dozen	1	5	0		1	10	0
Claret, per dozen	0	16	0		1	1	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0	4	0		0	4	8
Ditto, 30 ditto	0	5	6		0	6	0
E.I. ditto, 30 ditto	0	3	0		0	3	6
Colonial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid)	0	0	0		0	12	6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto	0	13	3		0	14	0
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	12	6		0	13	0
Hennessy's ditto	0	11	6		0	12	6
Ordinary, ditto	0				0		
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	0	18	0		1	2	0
Gin, per gallon	0	0	0		0	0	0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gal. case	1	0	0		1	2	6
Whiskey, per gallon	0	6	0		0	7	0
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb.	0	2	0		0	2	3
Other brands, ditto	0	1	6		0	1	9
American keg, ditto	0	0	10		0	1	0
Cavendish, ditto	0	1	6		0	1	9
Pipes, (clay) per gross	0	2	0		0	2	6
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	2	10	0		2	12	6
Ditto ,, 3, ditto	1	15	0		0	0	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, per bushel	0	15	0		0	16	0
Oats, ditto	0	4	0		0	5	0
Barley, ditto	0	4	0		0	5	0
Maize, ditto	0	5	0		0	5	6
Split peas, ditto	0	0	0		0	17	6
Pearl barley, per cwt.	1	14	0		2	0	0
Rice, per ton	14	0	0		15	0	0
Patna ditto, per bag	1	13	0		1	15	0
W. I. arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	8		0	0	10
E. I. ditto, ditto	0	0	3		0	0	4
Sago, ditto	0	0	4		0	0	5
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	1	12	6		1	17	6
Sydney fine flour, per ton (2000 lbs.)	0	0	0		40	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	0	0	0		38	0	0
Gallego ditto, per barrel	0	0	0		4	5	0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0	0	0		0	3	0
SALT.							
Liverpool, per ton	5	0	0		8	10	0
Dairy, ditto	8	0	0		8	10	0
Rock, ditto	6	0	0		6	0	0
Jars, per dozen	0	0	0		0	7	0
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0	1	10		0	2	0
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	3		0	0	4
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt.	0	15	0		1	0	0
Cream tartar, per lb.	0	1	5		0	1	7
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	5		0	1	6
Saltpetre, English	0	0	6		0	0	7
Soda ash, ditto	0	14	0		0	15	0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto, in half-pints, per dozen	0	6	6		0	7	6
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, per ton	30	0	0		40	0	0
English, ditto	60	0	0		65	0	0
Manila, ditto	75	0	0		80	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	56	0	0		60	0	0
Seaming twine, per lb.	0	1	0		0	1	2
CANVAS, ETC.							
Fine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yards	0	0	0		0	0	0
Three bushel bags, 5lb., per dozen	0	15	0		0	16	0
Gunny, ditto	0	5	0		0	6	0
Woolpacks, 10 lb., each	0	4	9		0	5	0
Woolbagging, per yard	0	0	7		in demand		
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton	5	0	0		6	0	0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	12	0	0		15	0	0
Ditto plates, per ton	18	0	0		20	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	15	0	0		18	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16	0	0		17	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32	0	0		35	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb.	0	1	7		0	1	8
Sheathing nails, per lb.	0	1	4		0	1	5
Lead pipe, per ton	32	0	0		34	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	32	0	0		34	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	35	0	0		40	0	0
Block tin, per lb.	0	1	9		0	2	0
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	5	0		2	10	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	5	10	0		6	0	0
Ladies' slates	9	0	0		10	0	0
Countess ditto	14	0	0		15	0	0
Duchess ditto	18	0	0		20	0	0
Deals, Baltic 9 x 3, pr ft. run	0	0	5		0	0	6
Boards, per foot sup.	0	0	3		0	0	4
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	0	0	0		0	10	0
Cement, per barrel	1	5	0		1	10	0
Window glass per 100 feet	0	15	0		1	0	0

Drapery—For seasonable goods very fair prices are sustained.

Ironmongery—Heavy supplies.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD can be had every morning, at Mr. H. BANCROFT'S, bookseller and stationer, Botany-street, near the Railway Bridge, Chippendale. Subscription, £1 per quarter; single copies, 6d.

COUNTRY RESIDENTS can obtain single copies of the *Herald* by remitting 6d. in stamps; or at 3s. per week; or £1 per quarter, on application to G. D. HARRISON, news agent and bookseller, Post Office, 469, George-street South.

SYDNEY *MORNING HERALD*.—BALMAIN.—Subscribers are reminded that the terms of subscription are £1 per quarter, payable in advance. FERDRIAU and CO.

NORTH SHORE.—Single copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald* can be had every morning of Mr. WILLIAM DAVEY, boot and shoemaker, near the Old Commodore. Advertisements also received.

CAMPERDOWN.—Mr. JAMES DOLE, Chemist, will receive subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* at £1 per quarter, and deliver their papers at their own houses.

WEST MAITLAND.—Advertisements for the *Sydney Morning Herald* will be received by Mr. R. BLAIR, bookseller and stationer, West Maitland. Mr. Blair will supply the *Herald* at £1 per quarter.

RICHMOND.—The Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* are informed that they will receive their papers for the future from Mr. WILLIAM SKILBY, next door but one to the Post-office. LABAN WHITE, sole agent.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 173, George-street, Sydney.

Capital, £400,000, in 8000 Shares.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.

William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Alexander, Esq. | William Fanning, Esq.

Robert How, Esq. | Alexander Campbell, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street, North.

AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE:

John Bingle, Esq.

Surveyor for Auckland New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.

LONDON AGENT:

Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurance. Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessels	1¼
India, China, and Manilla	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (in the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	3	Wide Bay	1½
California	3	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1½
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	1
Auckland	2	Twofold Bay	1½
Ditto, by steamer	1½	Tahiti	2½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	2		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ¼ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—

3 months	3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto	5 ditto ditto
12 ditto	9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage	10 guineas per cent.

Specie—To or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1, 1849, for transacting every department of Life Assurance.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, jun., Esq.

Life Assurances effected in the FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	Policies issued.	Amount assured.	Premiums.
Of 1849	13	£4,850	£204 10 7
1854	31	16,875	647 5 10
1855	21	43,400	1761 13 2

No facts can show more strongly than these the rapid progress which the Society is now making.

Prospectuses, with complete tables, forms of proposal, &c., and all information may be obtained from any of the Agents in this and the other colonies, or from

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, July 1.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital paid up, £800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Charles Johnston, Esq., Chairman.

Philip P. Blyth, Esq.	Ambrose Moore, Esq.
William Borradaile, Esq.	Frederick Parbury, Esq.
Thomas A. Gibb, Esq.	J. Sanderson Riggs, Esq.
W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.	James R. Robertson, Esq.
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.	John R. Thomson, Esq.
Thomas W. Laresche, Esq.	

HEAD OFFICE, 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

S. D. Gordon, Esq. | H. Prince, Esq.

F. Piper, Esq.

Until further notice the Sydney Branch of this Bank will discount approved Mercantile Bills at the following general rates:—

For bills having 90 days' currency, 6 per cent. per annum

Beyond that currency, up to 4 months, 7 per cent. per annum

Beyond 4 months, up to 6 months, 8 per cent. per annum

Renewals in all or in part, 8 per cent. per annum

Cash credits 8 per cent. per annum, on daily balances.

The bank draws and buys bills on London at current rates, and also draws upon its agents in different parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

Sydney Branch, 5th November, 1855.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Paid up Capital, £800,000.—Interest on Deposits.—This Bank gives interest on deposits lodged with it for certain periods, from one month upwards, the rate varying with the length of time for which the money is lodged. JOHN YOUNG, Manager. Sydney, November 2, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London ... at 30 days' sight 2 per cent. premium

On Scotland (National Bank) in demand only, 2½ ,,

On Ireland (Provincial Bank) ditto, 3 ,,

On Ceylon ... at 30 days' sight—3½ ,,

On China—Hong Kong and Canton ... at 30 days' sight—5s. per dollar.

On Mauritius ... at 30 days' sight—4s. 2½d. per currency per dollar.

On Bombay ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. per rupee.

On Calcutta ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. ,,

On Madras ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. ,,

On Singapore ... at 30 days' sight—4s. 6d. per dollar.

On Melbourne ... at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.

Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ... demand—2½ per cent. premium.

The following rates of Interest are allowed:—

On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ... 5 per cent.

Ditto ditto, 6 months ... 5½ ,,

Ditto ditto, 12 months ... 6 ,,

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.

Rates of discount charged:—

On bills not having more than 3 months to run ... 6 per cent.

Ditto 4 ditto ... 7 ditto

Ditto beyond that term ... 8 ditto

GEORGE K. INGLEDOW, Manager.

Sydney 9th October, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 582, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £1,600,000.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

Per cent. per annum.

Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from ... 2s. to 3s.

risk or stone buildings, shingled roofs ... 3s. to 12s.

Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s. to 25s.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire lightning made good.

All claims ADJUSTED and PAID in SYDNEY, the agents having a credit with the Union Bank of Australia to any extent required.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents.

Spring-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.

N.B.—In case of fire, notice to be given to Mr. T. J. BOWN, superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, 256, George-street South.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL

COLONIAL INSURANCE.

The above COMPANY being now incorporated by ACT OF COUNCIL, will receive applications for the INSURANCE of HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and CHATTEL PROPERTY, of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £250,000,

With power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.

The list of Shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the Company will meet with attention at the office.

As it is intended that the convenience of all classes of COLONISTS shall be consulted by the Company, persons anxious to insure their property under unusual circumstances are invited to make application, and, if found practicable, the insurance will be granted under special conditions.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors; the amount will be considered part of the premium on more regular insurance being effected, or returned if the application be declined by the Board.

The business of the old *Sydney Fire Insurance Company* will be transferred, as soon as possible, to the new Company, and the members are informed that larger risks will now be taken at reduced rates than were taken formerly, so that greater convenience will be afforded them, and there will be no liability upon insurers who are not shareholders in the present company.

There is a reserve of 5000 *shares* to be issuable at par for the next six months, or sooner, to parties insuring and making special application for them. The discretion of the Board of Directors will be used in allotting the shares to applicants, according to the amounts of insurance applied for or otherwise.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. and upwards

Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 5s. and upwards

Wooden buildings—metal or slated roof, 10s. and upwards

Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES KEMP, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Deputy-chairman.

J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.

M. E. MURNIN, Esq.

S. D. GORDON, Esq.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.

SURVEYOR.

JAMES HUME, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Country Agents who will supply forms of applications and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:—

Maitland—A. Dodds, Esq.

Newcastle—James Mitchell, Esq.

Moreton Bay—Henry Buckley, Esq.

Bathurst—J. R. Sargeant, Esq.

Goulburn—R. Craig, Esq.

Wollongong—George Hewlett, Esq.

Windsor—J. Dawson, Esq.

Office—Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES may now be obtained from the undersigned in sums of £100 and upwards at current prices. W. J. LAMBTON, Stock and Share Broker, 25, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.

In pursuance of the terms of the Act of Council incorporating the above company, clause 11, the first General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street, for the following purposes:—

1st. To elect six Directors (clause 23) for the ensuing year. Candidates for the office to give seven days' notice in writing to the Secretary, previously to the day of election and exclusively of that day, of their intention to become so (clause No. 25).

2nd. To elect two auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be required.

By order. (Signed) J. S. MITCHELL, secretary.

N.B.—According to the Act no shareholder is entitled to vote who has not paid up all calls due. Parties, therefore, who have not yet paid the second call of 10s., are requested to make payment without delay. Interest will be chargeable on calls unpaid.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.—Notice to Shareholders.—In accordance with the 24th section of the Act of Incorporation of this Company, a special general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Company's office, Emu Plains, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to appoint auditors and make arrangements to commemorate the opening of the bridge to public traffic. By order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary. Penrith Nepean Bridge Company's Office, November 1.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Rev. M. H. BECHER and THOMAS CHARLES, Esq., the Deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, intend visiting the following places, in the following order, for the purpose of holding Public Meetings and otherwise advancing the interests of the Society:—

Bendemeer	Tuesday, noon,	November	13th
Walcha	Wednesday,	,,	14th
Tamworth	Friday or Saturday,	,,	16th or 17th
Hanging Rock	Tuesday, noon,	,,	20th
Murrurundi	Thursday,	,,	22nd
Scone	Friday,	,,	23rd
Muswellbrook	Saturday,	,,	24th
Singleton	Tuesday,	,,	27th
Maitland	Thursday,	,,	29th.

JAMES COMRIE, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, October 30th, 1855.

TO THE ELECTORS of the UNITED COUNTIES of NORTHUMBERLAND and HUNTER.—

GENTLEMEN,—Certain influential and liberal electors resident in different parts of your counties have honoured me with an invitation to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, at the approaching general election.

In complying with so flattering a request, I would first acknowledge that I can only place at the service of the constituency, honesty of intention, singleness of purpose, and an earnest desire to see right principles established in the government of the country.

In presenting myself as a candidate, I shall do so free from objectionable party trammels; therefore, should I be honoured by your choice, measures, not men, shall receive my support.

In 1853 I had the honour to be associated with a considerable body of gentlemen in opposition to various provisions of the Constitution Bill; our chief objections were to the nominee chamber, the clause requiring the consent of two thirds of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to any alteration of the Constitution, and the apportionment of the representation.

To these clauses now, as then, I feel an unconquerable aversion. It is very remarkable that in the Canadian Constitution—the only instance in a British colony wherein this un-English and hateful provision (the two-thirds clause) ever existed—it is now abolished; and with respect to another constitutional question (a second chamber), the House of Assembly in Canada passed a bill in May of this year, to make their nominee house elective, by the enormous majority of 71 to 9; this, be it remembered, is after a long and dismal trial of upwards of sixty years.

The Imperial Parliament has at length conceded to us the entire control of the public lands; I believe it to be the true policy of the state to administer this trust with a wise liberality to the colonists; in this spirit I should wish to dispose of the lands upon easy terms to actual settlers.

I am thoroughly convinced of the impolicy of concentrating all authority at the seat of government; and as the first step in decentralisation, I will vote for the establishment of County Councils (taking the electoral districts as boundaries), and of entrusting to a body, not too numerous, the schools and police, as well as the roads and bridges of the municipality; under such conditions I should be ready to vote for a liberal endowment from the revenue, as I am fully persuaded that good roads must be made by those immediately interested.

I am opposed to heavy duties upon tea, sugar, and other necessaries of life. Here we have no burthensome debt resulting from unproductive wars, and ought not to be compelled to imitate the taxation of an old country under circumstances directly reversed; I will, therefore, resort to any scheme of taxation rather than levy a revenue from articles of daily necessity.

Should I be returned it will be my earnest desire to pay close attention to the local requirements of your district; nothing will afford me so much pleasure as to lend my humble assistance to any measure the tendency of which is to improve and develope the wealth and resources of the counties.

Upon the subject of what is known by the vague term of the Squatting question, whilst I gladly recognise the social and commercial importance of the squatters as a class of producers, and am ready to treat their claims with justice, I will not surrender one iota of the rights of the community.

I concur with those who consider that steam communication with Great Britain is of vast importance to the commercial progress of the country; in supporting any vote for this object, I shall not be prepared to surrender the interests of New South Wales to those of any neighbouring colony, but will give that line the preference which will make Sydney the first port of arrival and the last of departure.

Being a resident in Sydney, I shall be able to give a regular attendance to the duties of a representative. I doubt not but that there are other subjects upon which the electors may desire to be acquainted with my views; before the day of election, I shall have an opportunity of meeting the electors, when I shall be ready to enter into any explanation that may be desired.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient faithful servant,

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

Sydney, November 5, 1855.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY entered into Partnership, as Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, and will carry on business here under the style of PUISSANT and CO. To those gentlemen who may favour us with a share of their business we beg leave to say that we shall use our utmost endeavours to promote their interests; which, with prompt returns for all sales effected, either by auction or otherwise, will, we trust, secure for us a continuance of former favours.

F. PUISSANT,

J. HAWKINS BUTCHART.

French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, Sydney,

8th November, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, William Bowen and William Lewis Bowen, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, as saddlers and harness makers, under the style or firm of "Bowen and Son," is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will in future be carried on by William Bowen alone, who is duly authorised to receive all debts due to, and to pay and discharge all debts owing by the said firm.

Dated this thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

WM. BOWEN,

W. L. BOWEN.

Witness—WILLIAM SPAIN, Solicitor, Sydney, New South Wales.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To Shipowners, Captains, and Agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., he is enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable terms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street, or at the building yard, will meet with immediate attention. JOHN CUTHBERT, shipbuilder, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

DIVING! DIVING!—J. B. STOREY and CO. Removed to 8, Barrack-street.

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE REMOVED to No. 34, Hunter-street.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors and Patentees, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-st., London. Depôt for Sydney: Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street. W. JOINER, agent.

HALL and ALDERSON, Tanners, Saddle, Harness, and Bootmakers, 154, Elizabeth-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. BERESFORD, General Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), 181, George-street North, near the Empire Office.

MR. JORDAN, of the firm of FLETCHER and JORDAN, Dentists, Sydney, is now in WINDSOR, on a short professional visit, and may be consulted daily at the Fitz Roy Hotel, between the hours of ten and five. November 8.

WRITING taught in 10 lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 139, Crown-street, one door from South Head Road.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

FIFESHIRE.—If this should meet the Eye of GEORGE BAIRD, turner, late of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, who arrived in this colony seven years ago, JAMES ANDERSON, late of Kirkcaldy, will be very happy to communicate with him, or any one who can give any information regarding him, dead or alive; he was last heard of on the Hunter River, where he first landed in the colony. He or any one will please to write me, JAMES ANDERSON, care of Messrs. Jamieson and M'Ilraith, farmers, Hawkhill, near Geelong, Victoria.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE of REBECCA BARKER, who was expected to arrive at Sydney from Fulborne, near Cambridge, England, within the past two months, she is invited to communicate with SAMUEL MARTIN. Address care of Mr. F. E. Body, Tumut.

GOAT ASTRAY.—Owner can have it by paying expenses. 2, Palmer-lane, Woolloomooloo.

£5 REWARD.—To Constables and others.—Stolen or strayed from Waverley, about 11th October, a Dark brown Pony Mare, T in diamond on near shoulder, long tail and mane, lately shorn under the saddle. If stolen, £5 reward will be given on conviction of the thief, and £2 if strayed, by applying to Mr. ALAND, Waverley, or Mr. MEDCALFE, 24, Park-street.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, in the neighbourhood of Bungendore about the month of May last, three Colts, of the following brands and descriptions, viz.: One dark brown or black Colt, pulled tail, point of one hip a little knocked in, branded RF and DB on near shoulder, also F off shoulder and thigh. One bay Colt, small star, pulled tail, RF DB near, and F off shoulder. One cream-coloured Colt, pulled tail, same brands. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the abovedescribed horses to Mr. CARROLL, innkeeper, Bungendore; to DUNCAN M'KELLAR, Esq., Braidwood, or at Camden, in which case any additional expense for driving them down will be paid by applying either to Mr. JOHN GALVIN, innkeeper; or to Mr. HENRY THOMSON, Steam Mills. DAVID BELL, Retreat, October 12th, 1855.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, in hobbles, from Glenfield, near Liverpool, one roan Mare, small blaze in forehead, branded AK near shoulder. Any person fetching the same to Mr. Paterson's, will receive a reward of two pounds, if strayed, and ten pounds, if stolen. JOHN KELAHY, Liverpool, October 31st, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Public is hereby cautioned against negotiating a Promissory Note, drawn by JOHN NOBLE in favour of J. LAZARUS and CO., dated 1st September, 1855, and payable three months after date, for £147 13s. 6d., the same having been lost. Any party finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to J. LAZARUS and CO., 322, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The China, Glass, and Earthenware business of the late THOMAS B. COATES will in future be carried on as heretofore by MRS. COATES, who takes this opportunity of thanking the numerous friends of her late husband for their support during the past thirteen years, and begs to assure them that the same attention and punctuality in the execution of orders shall be continued which has for so long characterised this establishment, 322, George-street, opposite the market.

GEELONG AUCTIONEER.—WILLIAM WATTS, Auctioneer, of Geelong, begs to inform the Merchant and Produce Houses of Sydney, that from his position, and connexion in the above town, and from the advantage Geelong has of Melbourne as regards prices, he can guarantee the highest possible price to be obtained in Port Phillip for goods consigned to him for sale.

Account Sales returned within 48 hours after the close of each transaction.

THE ICE HOUSE, Circular Quay, opens every morning from 7 to 8 o'clock. Charges: from 100 and upwards, 4½d. per lb.; from 10 lbs. to 100 lbs., 5d. per lb.; at the Cafe, George-street, 6d. per lb.

LUNCHEON! Luncheon! Luncheon!—To be had at the Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, near the Prince of Wales Theatre, every day at one o'clock, for one shilling. Hot and cold joints, with vegetables, &c. HENRY WILSON, proprietor.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—The undersigned has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends that the necessary repairs and alterations which it was found absolutely necessary to make in his premises are nearly completed, and that his Bazaar and Stores will re-open on SATURDAY EVENING next, with an extensive and most varied assortment of new goods. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, 377, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground.

ROWLAND'S PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the patronage of ROYALTY and the ARISTOCRACY throughout Europe, and universally preferred and esteemed.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, celebrated throughout the world for its successful results during the last half-century, in the GROWTH, RESTORATION, and IMPROVEMENT of the HUMAN HAIR.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental botanical preparation, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the SKIN and COMPLEXION, eradicating all cutaneous defects and discolorations.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, a pearl dentifrice for preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

AGENTS in SYDNEY.—Wholesale and retail: Ford, Son, and Co.—Retail only: F. F. Morgan, J. Rew, J. Pearson, Hamburgher and Sons, J. Marshall, and M'Donald, R. Edwards, Windsor.

VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS.—Only depôt in the colony at the French Stay Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, ex Lady Hodgkinson.—The undersigned have just opened six cases of ladies' and children's underclothing, of every description; also a choice lot of richly embroidered cashmere hoods and cloaks, and children's fancy dresses.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

G. CHISHOLM and CO. have opened a fresh lot of ladies' riding hats, of all sizes, in tuscan, rice, leghorn, dunstable, and fancy straws.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and the Trade generally.—E. VICKERY begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the wholesale boot and shoe trade on the most extensive scale. With this object in view, he has greatly extended his premises, and will be constantly in receipt of very large shipments of boots, shoes, and leather, manufactured under the surveillance of a thoroughly practical agent. No. 210, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.—

Best London made.

Dress wellingtons and half wellingtons

Elastic side boots of every kind

Balmoral dress kid boots

Alma dress boots, new style

Canrobert and Raglan shoes

Gentlemen's slippers, of superior kind

Large assortment of boots and shoes, of every description, and extra large sizes, at TURLEY'S, 65, King-street East.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.—Best London made white satin boots, opera; coloured silk boots, opera; white kid boots, elastic sides; bronze and black kid elastic boots, opera; colored and black cashmere boots, elastic and lace, in great variety; the celebrated Victoria and Cheltenham promenade shoes; ladies' morning slippers, of a superior kind; a choice assortment of children's boots and shoes, elastic, button and lace, of every size and color. N.B.—Extra large sizes, at TURLEY'S, 65, King-street East.

BOY'S WELLINGTONS. Boy's Wellingtons, at 8s. 6d. a pair, and upwards. Gentlemen's light calf Wellington's, at 15s. a pair and upwards. At TURLEY'S, 65, King-street.

DRAPERY.—The undersigned respectfully intimate that they are constantly receiving supplies of new and seasonable goods, of every description, which they are offering at the lowest prices. J. TAIT, and CO., 312, George-street.

43, PITT-STREET NORTH.—New Millinery Establishment.—Maison Francaise. Opening next Monday, 12th November, 1855, of a New French House, in novelties, from Paris (Universal Exhibition), with a choice selection of the present fashions, in millinery, lace, mantles, stays, linen, and parasols, &c. The show rooms at the above address.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street. WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of French Goods.

FRENCH BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES, just opened, with self colour flounces. La Ville de Paris.

ELEGANT FLOUNCED ROBES, skirts made twenty-five shillings. La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH MANTLES, in colours, at eighteen shillings and sixpence each. La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH Black Lace Square Shawls, at eighteen shillings and sixpence each. La Ville de Paris.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, at twelve shillings and sixpence each. La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

HARGREAVES' fine Printed Cambric.—Ex late arrivals. JAMES ALEXANDER and CO., 1, Church Hill, have on hand a first-rate assortment of Hargreaves, Brothers, and Co.'s light prints, muslins and jaconetts of the last fashion, which they will offer on unusually favourable terms.

OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—In the Estate of James Henning.—The Stock-in-Trade, consisting of general drapery goods, is open for DISPOSAL by tender, till noon of SATURDAY, the 10th instant. At the option of the party tendering, the premises can be included, or tendered for separately. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street, 7th November.

HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE.—

No. 1. One stop, oak case, 5 octaves, 12 guineas

2. One stop, rosewood case, 14 guineas

3. Three stops, rosewood, 17 guineas

4. Three stops, with percussion action, 22 guineas

5. Eight stops, rosewood, 5 octaves, 27 guineas

6. Eight stops, with percussion, 33 guineas

7. Eight stops, with glass front, showing the percussion action, an elegant instrument for the drawing room—40 guineas

8. Twelve stops, rosewood or walnut case, with percussion action, 7 octaves, 50 guineas

9. Nineteen stops, oak case, 72 guineas

A few harmoniums, with organ fronts and columns.

The harmonium, by Alexandre, is the only instrument of the kind that remains in tune. From the simplicity of its construction it is but slightly affected by change of weather, and is alike calculated for the church, chapel, school, or drawing room.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED is regularly supplied with fresh made Butter, from the best dairies in the district of Illawarra. Owing to the frequent communication by steam he can now furnish his customers with the finest flavoured butter in a few hours after it leaves the dairy. J. CALDWELL, grocer, 211, Pitt-street.

THE BEST SHOP for BUTTER in the city is J. CALDWELL'S, 151, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

J. CALDWELL, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 151, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts. Wholesale customers may depend on their orders being executed with despatch and care. Families supplied with the best goods and on the most reasonable terms. J. C. is not in the habit of quoting prices, believing it is frequently done to deceive, but his friends and the public may rest assured that no house in the trade will be allowed to undersell him. October 7th, 1855.

FOR SALE AT OUR STORES—

Provisions

Groceries

Tobacco

Paints and oils

Spirits

Wines

Ale and porter

Earthenware

Glassware

Galvanised iron

Baltic timber

Plaster of Paris

Plumbers' ware

Surgical instruments

Dundee goods

Coir rope

Woolpacks

Woolbashing

Spun yarn

Boots and shoes

Gig harness

Saddlery

Paris hats

Paper

Stationery

Drapery

Haberdashery

Slops

Shirtings

Silks

Muslins

Bareges

&c., &c., &c.

GILCHRIST, WATT, AND CO., Exchange-buildings.

FOR SALE.

Prime mess beef

Neats' tongues

Sheeps' ditto.

H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Bass' pale ale, in hogsheads

Worthington and Robinson's, ditto and barrels.

LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

FINE COUNTER SUGARS.—The undersigned invite the trade to inspect, at their stores, some beautiful samples of counter sugars, just landed from the Dumaresq and Cecrops from Batavia. MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—Choice old Port, in wood and bottle. Vintage 1834, '40, '42, and 1847. Amber, brown, and Amontillado sherries. P. Domecq's, La Costa, and other brands. South side Madeira; travelled and very superior; in pints and quarts.

Messrs. JAMES MORT and CO., wine merchants.

PORT WINE, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, of single, double, and treble diamond quality, on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 230, George-street.

TO MERCHANTS.—Superior ground Mimosa Bark for SALE. HAYMAN, Leather Manufactory, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Ships. On SALE, by the undersigned, Europe Rope, by the single coil, from 1 to 4 inches, at wholesale prices. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 190, George-street.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Galvanised Tinned Sheet-iron (Morewood and Rogers' Patent), in straight and curved sheets, assorted, from 5 feet to 8 feet in length by 2 feet wide. From the great strength of the metal when in this shape, a verandah made of corrugated galvanised iron requires no rafters or under ceiling of any kind, but only wall and front plates. The sheets are simply bolted together by nuts and screws. This kind of verandah looks remarkably light and ornamental, corresponds admirably with the cast iron fronts, and is very durable. R. J. WEBB and CO., ironmongers, George-street, Sydney, agents for the manufacturers.

AUSTRALIAN MERINO SHEEP.—For SALE, at Camden Park, a small flock of about 150 pure merino ewes, of the Spanish race, as obtained originally by the late Mr. Macarthur from the Royal New Flock; also those obtained by the A. A. Co.'s French merino rams. For more than fifty years no contagious disease has been in this flock. They are of hardy constitution, and their wool as well as mutton has always been of high repute. Also—100 rams of the same race. They will be sold in numbers to suit purchasers. Sheepowners in this and the adjoining colonies really desiring to improve their flocks, would find the above deserving their notice. The sheep will be kept unshorn till the end of November, and may be had in such numbers as the purchaser may wish. Apply to Mr. QUINN, sheep overseer; or to J. and W. MACARTHUR. Camden Park, 30th October, 1855.

SHEEP for PRIVATE SALE.—8000 Sheep, fit for the Port Phillip or Sydney market; deliverable at Armidale, New England, or at any other place between that township and Drayton, the first week in December. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

400 RAMS FOR SALE.—For SALE, 400 Rams, of Trigamond, on the M'Intyre: First class £3, second class 30s. Apply to Mr. FITZPATRICK, Trigamond, Warialda. R. P. SIMPSON.

STORE CATTLE.—One or Two Thousand Store Cattle for SALE, of ages and sexes to suit purchasers. Apply to W. C. HETHERINGTON, Esq., Fraser's Creek, or to the undersigned. Muswellbrook, July 5, 1855. JOHN H. KEYS.

FOR SALE.—A Mare, perfect for the saddle; black, with long tail, 6 years old, unrivalled temper, very handsome, free from vice or blemish. To be seen at the owner's, Dr. BARKER, Newtown, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

GOULBURN.—To be disposed of by private SALE, the stock belonging to the undersigned, consisting of a complete assortment of every requisite for a country store. The lease of the premises, which is secured at a low rental, will be transferred to the purchaser, with the proprietor's consent. Apply to R. FAWCETT, Sydney; or, R. FAWCETT and CO., Goulburn.

BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY.—Several neat and commodious Houses, in favourable situations, on various parts of the Riley Estate, some of which are suitable for small capitalists, for SALE, very cheap, and upon easy terms. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOLONEY, corner of Burton-street, and the Old South Head Road.

PERRIER'S CLUB.—The Proprietors of the above being desirous of revisiting the old country, are willing to treat with any party either for the whole establishment, or for a half interest therein, being relieved of the management. Any party possessing the requisite capital and ability to manage the concern would find therein the means of realising a handsome fortune in a few years. Apply, either personally or by letter, to Messrs. H. and D. PERRIER, CNS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LAND and HOUSES in Crown-street and Campbell-place, Woolloomooloo.—FOR SALE, by private contract, all that Messuage or Dwelling-house, Shop and Premises, situate in Crown-street, at the corner of Campbell-place, Woolloomooloo, containing shop and four rooms, now in possession of Mr. Lager as tenant thereof, who is carrying on the business of a grocer and general storekeeper therein.

Also, all that Messuage or Dwelling-house adjoining the last-named premises, and situate in Campbell-place, consisting of three rooms, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nicholls as tenant thereof.

For full particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. HUSBAND, solicitor, 19, Pitt-street. November 8, 1855.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office (established 1852)—under the new Rules. No charge made at the Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

SATURDAY'S General Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Repository, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

A draft of very superior young horses, fresh from the country. They are all broken in, and subject to first-class trials.

Dog-carts, drays, harness.

Terms, cash.

Horse Bazaar, 144, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney, Established, 1847.

Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

A small draft of young horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Amongst them is a pair of splendid bay cobs, 15 hands high, warranted perfectly quiet, and broken to either single or double harness and saddle.

The above lot of horses are well worth the attention of gentlemen requiring first class useful horses.

South Country Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock,

20 young powerful colts, just arrived from the South Country, suitable for omnibus or carriage work.

Without reserve.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses.

Carriages, gigs, dog carts, spring carts

Drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

To Butchers.

2270 First-Class Wethers.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions from George Langley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 9th November, 1855,

2270 first-class fat wethers, from Mungarie, one of the finest fattening runs in the colony.

These sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and are deserving the particular attention of buyers, especially those who want best description of fat sheep.

Guns, Jewellery, Boots, Clothing, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Double and single barrell'd guns

English and Geneva gold and silver watches

Gold scarf pins, diamond ring, signet rings

Gold watch key, silver guard chains, plated brooches

Two trunks ladies' cashmere boots

Five trunks mens' and boys' summer clothing

Fancy boxes, clocks, and sundries.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

To Boatmen and others.

THE MESSRS. MOORE are favoured with instructions to sell by auction at the Market Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, three first-class boats, viz.,

1 six-ton boat, copper fastened

1 four-ton boat

1 three-ton boat,

all in first-rate repair, with oars, &c.; now lying at the Market Wharf for inspection of intending purchasers.

The Auctioneers call particular attention to the above, as they will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms, cash.

To Builders, Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.

50,000 Feet Colonial Hardwood, ex Emma, from Hobart Town.

FRIDAY, 9th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 9th November, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Macnamara's Wharf,

50,000 feet Colonial hardwood, consisting of

Joists and scantlings, from 4 x 3 to 8 x 6, 12 to 30 feet long

1-inch boards, 12 to 30 feet long

1¼-ditto ditto, 12 to 30 ditto ditto

Battens, 14 to 15 ditto ditto

Palings, 5 feet long.

And about

_0,000 feet very superior CEDAR of ¾, 1, 1, 1¼ to 4 inches

75 casks ROMAN CEMENT.

Terms at sale.

Very Important Sale by Auction of the Best Assorted Invoice of Boots and Shoes, yet Offered in the Colony.

Preliminary Notice.

To Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

75 trunks of boots and shoes, really suitable for the trade and country buyers, from the well-known house of Bostock and Co.

These goods are now in the course of landing, and will be on view on and after Friday next, to which the attention of the trade is particularly requested.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Oilmen, Storekeepers, and others.

MONDAY, 12th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 176, George-street North, on TUESDAY, 13th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,

A large quantity of new and seasonable goods, oilmen's and grocers' stores, now landing.

Particulars in future issue.

CHELSEA HOUSE.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

A comfortable two-story Brick Building, on a substantial STONE FOUNDATION, in a most delightful situation, with VERANDAH and COVERED BALCONY.

Auction Sale, 20th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 176, George-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th November,

That very neat and substantially-erected family residence, known as CHELSEA HOUSE, situate in that very desirable and healthy locality, Chelsea-street, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills, an excellent two-story dwelling-house, with verandah and balconies, containing FIVE GOOD ROOMS, an attached kitchen, a spacious yard, a never-failing spring of water, and a choice garden at the rear; with other conveniences to meet the requirements of a respectable family.

SURRY HILLS—a neighbourhood so famed for the commanding and healthy position—of such a convenient distance from the city—and so very desirable for recreation and retirement from daily business—must always be attractive, and consequently an undeniably sure property for advantageous investment.

Title unexceptionably good.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Cedar, in logs.
Hobart Town Paling.
Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Proprietors of Saw Mills, &c.
Albion Wharf.—FRIDAY FORENOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock punctually, THIS DAY, 9th November,

31 logs, ex Spitfire, containing 27,000 feet fine sound cedar, in lots to suit purchasers. And also,
7000 5½-feet Hobart Town paling.
The whole will be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

York-street, near the Oriental Bank.
Stock-in-Trade, Office Furniture, &c.
In the Insolvent Estate of Matthew Aaron Worms.
By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.
Oilmen's Stores and Groceries
Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Beer
Drapery, Hosiery, and Slops
Boots, Shoes, and Leather
Woolpacks, Bags, Trunks, and Shovels
Office Furniture, Copying Press, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, 14th day of November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, York-street, near the Oriental Bank, at 11 o'clock prompt, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November,

In the Insolvent Estate of Matthew Aaron Worms.
The whole of his stock-in-trade, &c.
OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, &c.
40 cases Volckman's 1 and 2lbs. jams, assorted, of 2 and 3 dozen
30 ditto Whybrew's bottled fruits, mixed pickles, 2 and 3 ditto
4 ditto Goode and Wyatt's ¼lb. mustards, 5 ditto
23 ditto sardines, ½lb., each 100 tins
3 ditto ditto ¼lb., ditto
3 ditto ditto ½ lb., each 100 tins
3 ditto ditto ¼ lb., each 200 ditto
20 chests fine souchong, B&Co
79 ditto ditto, ex Bisir
2 half-chests congou
20 gazogenes (soda water machines)
3 bales woolpacks, each 100, 9¼ lbs.
50 three-bushel bags
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
30 cases port wine, each 2 dozen
27 ditto ditto, ditto 1 ditto
15 ditto sherry, ditto 1 ditto
5 hogsheads port wine
3 quarter-casks ditto
1 ditto sherry
34 cases Brownlow's old tom, each 1 dozen
6 ditto hock, each 1 dozen
1 ditto St. Julien, 1 ditto
136 casks (more or less) Byass' porter, each 4 dozen
105 cases Bryant and Davis' ale and porter, each 4 dozen
69 cases Allsop's ale, each 4 dozen
71 ditto Byass' ale and porter, each 4 dozen
69 ditto ditto ditto, each 3 dozen
1 set of gold and white breakfast service, consisting of 1 tea pot, 1 sugar basin, 1 milk jug, 1 slop bowl, 12 cups, and 12 saucers
2 trucks
2 shovels
DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Rich muslin dresses	Boys' velvet and cloth dresses
French cloaks	Shrewsbury's ditto
Child's plaid cloaks	Harvie's ditto
Infants' cloaks and girls' dresses	Corded coats and trousers
Ditto new French ditto	Boys' satin neckties
Lace and trimmed bonnets	Sundry pieces ribbons
Ditto merino dresses	Shawls and scarfs
Mauds and blue checks	Straw hats and bonnets
Hats and caps	Alpaca hats
Carpeting and rugs	Matting, feathers, &c.
Parasols and umbrellas	British and India works
Ladies' printed muslin dresses	Muslin mantles and dresses
Children's barege dresses	Sundry lots of haberdashery
Extra fine tuck ditto	Men's plaid coats and waistcoats
Flounced ditto	Shooting coats
White and checked muslins	Gelicon fringe
Paletots and capes	High flounced dresses
Merino stocks	Cambric handkerchiefs
Table napery and sheeting	Alpaca and merino
White, plain, and stripe shirts	Men's white, black, and grey cotton hose
Men's white & black kid gloves	Guernsey and white shirts
Ditto ditto and coloured hose	Flounced shots
Satin handkerchiefs	
Boys' plaid coats and dresses	

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Ladies' enamelled shoes
Ditto best grey boots
Ditto prunella slippers
Ditto enamel shoes
Ditto enamelled slippers
Children's patent shoes
Ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Ladies' grain and kid slippers
Ditto lasting ditto
Ditto Spanish morocco shoes
Ditto ditto, elastic tops
Ditto cashmere boots
Gentlemen's boots and shoes
Boys' ditto ditto
Men's double-sole and cloth boots
100 dozen Phillips' tops
Morocco and calf skins
Leather leggings
Clogs, slippers
Cloth and silk boots, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Reels of cotton, hooks and eyes
Leghorn hats
Knitting cotton, napkins
Electro-plate, forks and spoons
Opera and eye glasses
Office desks, copying press
Fixtures, and other office furniture.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, King-street, 11 o'clock,

A valuable lot of household furniture, &c. &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, SCHOLASTICS, &c.

The catalogue of new popular illustrated works for sale by auction at the City Mart, THIS MORNING, comprises the most recent standard works published. The following is an extract from the publisher's instructions, dated London:—

"Of J. D. MORELL'S BOOKS I would say, that they are sent out in the hope of their being introduced into schools. He is well known as a literary man, and is one of HER MAJESTY'S Inspectors of Schools, and it is in this capacity that he has found the need of a more simple Grammar than has yet been published in the English language.

"I would remark that 'BRIEN EXERCISES' is an admirable book, and might be introduced into religious schools with great advantage, as well as Morell's Books.

"RUSSIA AND HER CZARS" is a new work, containing a truthful history of Russia, carefully examined by good authority.

"RITLEY'S POETICAL SKETCHES" is only just out, and treats on a subject interesting to all the colonies, as well as England."

☞ The especial attention of the trade, scholastic institutions, &c., is particularly directed to the above shipment of choice New Works, which will be for positive unreserved sale. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Rooms.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Friday, 9th instant.

PRELIMINARY.
Important to Booksellers, Stationers, Private Institutions.
10 cases New Popular Illustrated Works, just landed, from the celebrated house of Messrs. R. Theobald and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases new popular and illustrated Works, comprising:—
Historical
Religious
Literary
Scientific
Scholastic
&c., &c., &c.
full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement, catalogues of which are now in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th instant.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
To Booksellers, Stationers, Schoolmasters, &c., &c.
10 Cases new, popular, Illustrated Works, amongst which will be found:
Historical
Scholastic
Religious
Poetical
Literary, &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Mystery, and will be for positive Unreserved Sale. Catalogues of which may be had at the Rooms.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Mystery.
A consignment of new and popular illustrated works, from the most celebrated writers, amongst which will be found

Dickens' Bleak House	D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, including the Reformation in England
Longfellow's Works	
Sir E. L. Bulwer's Works	
Shakespeare's Works	Barnes's Notes on the Old and New Testament
Kirk White's Poems	
M'Intosh's History of England	Chalmers's Sabbath Readings
Dodsley's Annual Register	Daily Ditto
A View of History, Politics, and Literature, 53 vols.	Missionary Enterprise
	England and its People
Comprehensive Atlas	Russia and her Czars
Bogatzky's Works	Turkey, by Howe

Cruise of the North Star; British Gazetteer, profusely illustrated, 9 vols.; Feathered Favourites; Fine Arts; Mr. Balfour's Happy Evenings; Popular Field Flowers; Parley's Annual, for 1855; Pictorial Keepsake, Potter's Grecian Antiquities; Book of Nature; Mrs. Stowe's Sunny Memories; Prize Essays; Paul Gerhart; Simpson's Ecclesiastical History; Alexander on Isaiah; Miller's Anglo-Saxons; Wild Flowers; Trials and Triumph; Gold-Finders; Boys' Book of Sports, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Catalogues can be had on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND SHOP,
Desirably situate in the most central part of the South Head Road, nearly opposite Palmer-street, now occupied by Mr. W. Johnston, draper.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

That handsome and commodious house and shop on the Old South Head Road, pleasantly situate opposite Palmer-street, No. 61, at present occupied by Mr. W. Johnston, at a rental of 34s. per week, as a large drapery establishment, having a handsome and fashionable front, being a first-rate business premises.

The house is built of brick, on stone foundation, has 20 feet frontage by a depth of 100 feet, and back entrance from Crown-lane. There are six rooms, including shop and kitchen, a stately covered balcony, the view of the Harbour, Surry Hills, &c., from which is delightful.

*** As an investment, a more desirable [illegible] could not be obtained, as it is in the very centre of that [illegible] rising locality where there are omnibuses constantly passing and repassing the door.

Plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 12th instant.
Important Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Prime Cork Rose Butter, New Fruits, Fancy Biscuits, Confectionery, &c., &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Vimeira and Lucy Hodgkinson, for unreserved sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The following shipment of choice New Goods, ex Vimeira, from the celebrated houses of Cross, Blackwell, Whybrow, &c., &c., now landed in excellent order.
F.G.S. F under.
PROVISIONS.
40 firkins prime butter
6 cases ditto ditto, packed in tins
100 kegs very superior Dutch butter, packed in double packages, with layers of salt between
10 cases prime Cheshire cheese, in tins
20 packages Chowder cheese
150 prime York hams
10 packages superior Wiltshire bacon.
GROCERIES.
50 cases Cross and Blackwell's pint pickles, each 2 dozen
10 cases French prunes
20 cases, each 24 tins, red herrings
10 cases best English starch
40 cases Coleman's, No. 1, starch
10 cases ditto thumb blue
5 packs carraway seeds
6 cases paste blacking
20 quarter casks Champion's, No. 24, vinegar
25 cases pipes
21 cases vinegar, each 2 dozen
25 cases salad oil, quarts
20 cases ditto, pints
30 cases best Manila arrowroot.
NEW FRUITS.
10 barrels fine new Patras currants, (from Travers and Son)
50 boxes superior muscatels, in layers
20 barrels prunes
50 quarter boxes muscatels, each 7 lbs.
FANCY BISCUITS, CONFECTIONARY.
108 tins Gray and Dunn's assorted biscuit
260 tins Huntley and Palmer's ditto
30 large square tins Huntly and Palmer's queens, &c., &c., &c.
The especial attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above choice parcel of new goods, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.
The LALLA ROOKH.
A first-class Aberdeen clipper-built brig, of 230 tons burthen, admirably adapted for the Eastern trade, and just the kind of vessel suited for New Zealand, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, or the Northern Harbours—possessing the following qualifications:—
Thoroughly substantial build, and good materials
Light draught of water
Stowage for large cargo for her tonnage
Remarkably staunch, landing her cargo without a stain
Good sea boat, and very fast sailer
In first-rate condition in hull, spars, sails, and gear; and, in fact, is in every respect in the best possible order, requiring nothing but crew and provisions to send her on a voyage.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The fine fast-sailing A1 Aberdeen clipper-built brig LALLA ROOKH, coppered and copper fastened, with all her sails, gear, boats, stores, and appurtenances, as she now lies off the New Patent Slip, Pyrmont, near the Balmain Ferry Wharf.

This splendid substantially-built brig has been employed between this port and Valparaiso, having brought down three cargoes of flour without damage; is a remarkably fast sailing vessel, perfectly staunch, and a thorough good sea-going craft. She was built at Peterhead, Aberdeen, 1848, by one of the first builders, after the celebrated Aberdeen clipper model, combining large carrying properties with fast sailing qualities, of the very best materials, no expense having been spared either in materials or labour; is coppered and copper-fastened, and staunch, A1 at Lloyd's. Her beams and knees are remarkably strong and deserve especial notice. She has lately had a thorough overhaul, her present owner having spared no expense to place her in a perfect state throughout.

Her cabin accommodations are unequalled for comfort and capacity, by any vessel of her tonnage in harbour. The stores, gear, sails, &c., are in excellent order, of which she is abundantly supplied, and has two good boats (a long and jolly boats).

The Auctioneers feel great confidence in strongly recommending this vessel to the especial notice of those engaged in our colonial trade, or, in fact, to any one who requires a thorough good money-making and substantial craft. She is in a most perfect state of cleanliness and order.

The vessel now lies for inspection off the Pyrmont Patent Slip, and intending purchasers are particularly requested to have her minutely examined prior to day of sale.
Inventories in course of preparation.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Sussex-street, near Erskine-street.

Chest drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, washing stands, bedding, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

By Order of the Trustees.—In the Estate of Mercer, Brothers, Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 437, George-street.
Stock-in-Trade
Shop Fixtures and Fittings
Unexpired Lease (5 years)
Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.
For Unreserved Sale, on the Premises, 437, George-street, known as the Temple of Fashion.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 437, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,

The remainder of the stock-in-trade, consisting of
A varied assortment of jewellery
Mercer's unrivalled silver and gold watches
Plate and platedware
Fancy goods, materials
Elegant jewellers' glass show cases
A large assortment of melting pots, large to small
Clocks, mandrils
Shop fixtures and fittings
Unexpired lease (five years)
Household furniture, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of J. B. Crisp, Commission Agent, &c., Margaret-place.
A quantity of Spars and Boards
Beam, Scales, and Weights
Patent Weighing Machine
Quantity of Rope
Ditto Bags
Office Table, Desk, Stool, and Copying Press
Three Pulleys and Truss, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, on the premises, Margaret-place, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, punctually at 10 o'clock.

The above, belonging to the insolvent estate of J. B. Crisp.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Bagell.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Books, Gold Watch, and Sundries—belonging to a gentleman leaving the colony.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of books, viz., Neander's Church History, Geology, and Revelation; Crescent and Cross, Miller's Physiology; Lauri's Homœopathic, Smart's Horace, Hogarth's Works, Walker's Works, French and English Testament, Burns' Works, Medical Works, &c., &c.; gold watch and chain, sundries, writing case, and wearing apparel, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Moss, butcher, South Head Road.
Household Furniture, Stock-in-trade, and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of household furniture, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 9th November.
To Grocers and Storekeepers.
500 Packages Oilmen's Stores.
Just landed, ex Nimrod.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

500 packages oilmen's stores, as under
Pint pickles, 3 dozen cases
Jams, 1 lb. jars, in 4 dozen cases
Mustard, in ¼ lbs., 6 dozen cases
Raspberry vinegar, in pints
Essence anchovies, half-pints
Half-pint sauces
Anchovies, in lbs. and ½ lbs.
French capers, half-pints.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 10th November.
In the Insolvent Estate of John Fortey, Tobacconist.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of
Tobacco
Cigars
Meerschaum pipes
Matches
Pipes
Snuff and snuff-boxes
Wax vestas
Sticks
Shop fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 13th November.
To Builders, Timber Dealers, and others.
Cargo of the William Hill, just arrived from Hobart Town.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Captain Tregurtha to sell by auction, at the west end of the Circular Quay, opposite the Water Police Office, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve.

The whole of the cargo of the above vessel, well assorted, consisting of
Quartering, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 feet
Joists, 5 x 3—12, 13, and 15 feet
Ditto, 5 x 3—8, 10, 11, 12, 14 feet
Ditto, 7 x 3—12 feet
Ditto, 5 x 5—11, 12, and 15 feet
Ditto, 6 x 4—20 feet
Ditto, 6 x 4—20 feet
Ditto, 6 x 3½—20 feet
Battens, 12 feet
Rock boards, 11, 12, 13, and 14 feet
30,000 palings, 5 feet
30,000 shingles
☞ The above will be sold in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Two Days' Sale.
First-class Goods, now landing.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th;
And THURSDAY, the 15th November.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days,

121 packages of first-class goods, now landing.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Boots and Shoes now Landing ex Centurion.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Dealers, &c.
On TUESDAY, 13th November, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,

101 packages boots and shoes now landing, ex Centurion, consisting of
Ladies' cashmere boots
Ditto parramatta ditto
Ditto cloth ditto
Maids' cashmere boots
Girls' ditto ditto
Ditto leather ditto
Children's patent straps
Ditto leather ditto ditto coloured
Ladies' kid shoes
Ditto bronze ditto
Ditto lasting ditto
Seal slippers
Roan ditto
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto half ditto
Boys' ditto ditto
Men's patent wellingtons
Ditto ditto alberts
Ditto calf cossacks
Ditto kip ditto
Oxford shoes
Bluchers
Men's kip boots
Ditto ditto tipped
Slippers
Men's canvas shoes
Wellington legs
With a variety of goods not included above.
Terms at sale.

To Printers, Stationers, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, the 13th November.
At 12 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

Lithographic press, side lever
Iron copperplate press
25 lithographic stones, various
Bronze, various colours size
Carmine, vermillion, &c.
Lithographic rollers
Palette knives
Transfer inks
Copperplate ditto
Copperplates, all sizes
Ruling machines
Quantity of pens
Improved screw copying presses
36-line brief
Double demy, surface coloured
Pink blotting
Hand-made demy
Log books
Bentley's standard novels
Carpenter's spelling
36 bales drapers' paper
Office ink
Copying ink
Double demy printing, white and coloured
Accommodating penholders.
Terms, cash.

Heavy Canvas.
At the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Higgs, Commission Agent, Sussex-street.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 precisely,

25 bolts superior heavy canvas.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.
New Spring Goods, for unreserved sale, being a late importation bought expressly for this market, and which must positively be cleared out.
FRIDAY, 9th November.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 9th November, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

A really choice selection of new and seasonable goods, comprising
Barege shawls
French ditto long ditto
Rich tissue ditto
Ditto printed cashmere, long ditto
Ditto black satin mantles, trimmed lace
Ditto ditto glace and watered silk ditto ditto
French printed muslin robes
Ditto ditto dresses
Ditto barege dresses
Ditto ditto satin check
Ditto ditto self colours
Ditto bareges, in piece, ditto
Rich balzorine robes
Ditto ditto dresses
Ditto ditto ditto, flounced
Bayadere lustre robes
Alpaca lustre dresses
Silk alpaca ditto
Light delaine ditto
Alpacas, in piece
Delaines, ditto
Coburgs, ditto
Orleans, ditto
Hoyle's 5-4 prints
Ditto 7-8 ditto, small pattern
5-4 and 7-8 prints
9-8 shirtings
Fancy regatta ditto
White Wigan sheetings
Grey ditto
White calicoes
Horrocks' longcloths
Grey domestics
Forfars
Diapers and medical rubber
Furniture, dimity
Glazed cambrics
Rolled shirtings
Cheese cloths
Canvas
Brown cotton hosiery
White ditto ditto
Children's socks, white and coloured
Silk braces
Silk and cotton ditto
Leghorn hats
Manila ditto
Children's hats
Girls' ditto
Bonnets, various
Ribbons, plain and fancy
Gloves—kid, silk, lisle, and cotton
Haberdashery.
Terms at sale.

Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Archibald Thompson, Newtown.
On the Premises, on SATURDAY, 10th November.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Newtown, on SATURDAY, the 10th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The stock-in-trade, consisting of
DRAPERY.
Prints
Sheetings
Calicoes
Forfars
Ticks
Diapers
Huckabacks
Sewn goods
Dresses
Ditto in piece
Linings
Shirtings
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Ribbons
Gloves
Laces, &c., &c., &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Men's blucher boots
Ditto strong ditto
Ditto calf ditto, light
Ditto oxford shoes
Ditto lace-up ditto
Ditto tie ditto
Women's cashmere boots
Ditto cloth ditto
Ditto patent shoes
Ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto seal slippers
Children's boots
Ditto patent straps
GROCERY.
Sugars
Teas
Bottled fruits
Mustard, in bottle
Pickles, ditto
Salad oil
Preserved fruits
Jams
Spices
Currants
Raisins
Starch (Colman's)
Blue, ditto
Soap
Candles
Confectionery
Brushes
Cigars
Tobacco
Snuffs, &c., &c., &c. Also
Scales and weights
Spring cart, nearly new
A very superior horse.
Terms, cash.

Chaff Cutters.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

8 patent double action chaff cutters.
Terms at sale.

Cane-seated Chairs.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

30 very superior cane-seated chairs.
Terms at Sale.

Doors, Plaster Paris.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

☞ To close accounts.
A large quantity of doors
Plaster of Paris, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ormolu Clocks, Silver Watches.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

1 case very superior and elegant ormolu clocks
12 silver watches.
Terms at sale.

Walnuts
London Porter
Copperas
Turnip Seed.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

☞ To close accounts
150 bags fresh walnuts
5 hogsheads London porter
2 casks green copperas, also
A quantity of excellent turnip seed.
Terms at sale.

Spoons, Trays, Brooms.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

To close various accounts.
Nickel plated table spoons
Tea trays
American brooms.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Sale, 13th November.
Muslin Dresses, Printed Muslins.
For Unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Five cases of the following seasonable goods, viz.—
E in diamond, L outside | 91—
150 printed checked muslin dresses, a la bayadere
| 94—108 pieces 9-8 printed muslins
W in triangle, | 11—
100 printed muslin dresses, papered
| 35—50 black and white tape check printed muslin dresses
| 37— 50 9-8 ditto ditto ditto
Terms at sale.

Barege, Tissue, and Cashmere Shawls.
Ribbons, Neckerchiefs
Bandannas
Parasols
Silk Dresses, &c., &c.
☞ For the usual TUESDAY'S Sale.
Without reserve, 13th November.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

W in diamond over 4-6—3 cases, containing
Printed barege long shawls
Tissue shawls
5-4 cashmere shawls
„ 7-8 2 cases oriental jute ribbons
Check and fancy ditto
White ditto
Broché neckerchiefs
French jute ribbons
Men's fancy silk bandannas
Ladies' neckerchiefs
„ 9 1 case printed scarf handkerchiefs
Red and yellow India ditto
5-8 cambric ditto
14-15 2 ditto coloured glacé, silk parasols
Watered and moiré antique ditto
Drab and blue lined ditto
Fancy stripe ditto
Brocaded and lined ditto
Bareges silk robes
Satin check barege dresses
Printed balzorine robes
Bayadere barege ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Burton's Perambulators.
As patronised by her Majesty.
C. Burton, sole Inventor, Manufacturer, and Patentee of Perambulator for Adults, Infants, and Invalids.
Burton's Perambulator.
WEDNESDAY, 14th November.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 Burton's best double-seated patent perambulators, lined, patent leather, stuffed backs, and cushions, &c.
3 Burton's best single-seated patent perambulators, lined, patent leather, stuffed backs and cushions, &c.
NOTE.—A perfectly new and most convenient invention, suitable for children and invalids, and the first offered for public sale in the colonies.
Terms at sale.

Superior English Saddlery.
To Saddlers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases superior saddlery, consisting of
All-over hogskin ladies' side saddles, richly embroidered, with furniture complete
Ditto ditto full shafted gents' riding saddles
Best quality ditto ditto
Stockmen's demi saddles
Gig and carriage harness
Snaffle bridles
Riding, jockey, and carriage whips
Horse rugs
Fancy mounted walkingsticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of Sale.
Insolvent Estate of Mr. F. M'Mahon.
Unreserved Sale by Auction of the Retail Stock of Groceries. Also
Hogsheads Loaf Sugar
Pampanga ditto
E.I. Rum
West India ditto
Manila Cigars, &c.
Gig and Saddle Horse

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by order of the Assignees of Mr. F. M'Mahon, by auction, on the premises, Brickfield Hill, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the retail stock in the above estate, including every requisite for a grocer's counter trade. Also, about
5 tons Pampanga sugar
17 tierces loaf ditto
300 packages hysonskin tea
5 tins coffee
5 cases 2, Manila cigars
SPIRITS.
Martell's dark brandy
E.I. rum
W. I. strong rum
Shop fixtures
Weighing machine and scales
Coffee roaster and corn mill
Horse, cart, and harness
Grey saddle horse
A good strong hack well known in the town
A black draught mare, very quiet in harness, and well suited for a carriage horse.
Terms at sale.

Japanware, Ironmongery, &c.
To Ironmongers, General Dealers, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

13 packages of the above goods, comprising
10-inch japanned filleted cashboxes, patent locks
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto
16 ditto ditto convex trays
24 ditto ditto ditto ditto
24 ditto ditto ditto ditto
30 ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto gothic ditto
13 and 14 inch waiters and breadbaskets
6½-inch tin dinner plates
Japanned hall knockers
Brass snake belt furniture
4-fold boxwood rules
Fawn-handled silver-mounted game covers
Damascus 7-barrel revolving pistols
Copper powder flasks, patent tops
Percussion caps
Wax vestas, in japanned boxes
Mahogany draught boards and men
Bronzed fenders, with standards
Superior ditto, bright copper bronze
Sets polished steel ball pan firedogs
Steel snuffers, japanned trays
Two superior 8-day office clocks, extra finished, brass ornaments, Woolley, London.
Terms at sale.

Eight-day Hall Clocks.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS senior, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases, each 3 eight-day hall clocks, English-made, 8 feet high, and of a splendid description.
Terms at sale.

Town of St. Leonards.
One of the most delightful of the many beautiful spots upon the North Shore, commanding a magnificent view of the whole of Sydney and surrounding country, the heads, the harbour, and the Parramatta River.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senior, and CO. will sell, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 14th, 1855, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Allotment No. 13 of Section No. 11, containing half an acre, in the township of St. Leonards, as per Government plan.

This beautiful allotment stands upon a natural formed terrace, and commands an uninterrupted view of the most lovely and panoramic description. It is surrounded by the allotments of Mr. Flood, Mr. Rahel, Mr. [illegible] and others, and is the most delightful spot the imagination can conceive.
Terms at sale.

Notice.
The sale of the undermentioned property, which should have taken place on Tuesday, the 6th instant, was postponed on account of the Races, till WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, when it will be positively disposed of.

Bligh terrace, Newtown.
A Good Chance for a Small Capitalist.
TWO WELL-BUILT CONVENIENT HOUSES, in a delightful situation and thriving neighbourhood.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senior, and CO. will sell at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, at 11 o'clock,

Two substantially-built dwelling-houses, in first-rate order, containing each four good rooms, with verandahs and balconies at rear and floor, slated roofs, &c. The fronts are stuccoed, a well in the rear, yielding at all times an abundant supply of water.

The property is situated in Bligh-street, Newtown, and is acknowledged to be the choicest spot in that locality. There is a frontage of 24 feet to Campbell-street by a depth of 60 feet, the rear of the property possessing a frontage also to Lonsdale-street of 24 feet. There is also adjoining the property an allotment of 18-feet frontage to both streets, by a depth of 60 feet, which will be sold along with the above property.

The premises are at present occupied by the proprietor, but the houses would readily let at from 20s. to 25s. per week each, being conveniently built and in good order.

The situation is very beautiful and commands a magnificent view on every side.

The title is good, and the terms which will be declared at the time of the sale, will be such as to meet the views of a person possessing very moderate means.
Plan to be seen at the Rooms.

☞ Worthy the attention of Private Buyers and the Trade.
FIRST-CLASS PLATED GOODS.—Continuation of the Unreserved Sale of the Remaining Portion of Plated-ware, part of which was disposed of on Monday last, and which were acknowledged to be the most choice and elegant ever offered for sale at auction; after which,
Magnificent Diamond Rings, Brooches, Armlets, Studs, Gents' and Ladies' superior Gold Watches, Costly Trinkets, and Fancy Jewellery.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 12th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

An assortment of chaste, elegant, and useful plated-ware, of the most modern style, and superior make and finish; after which, an invoice of diamonds in brooches, rings, bracelets, studs, earrings, &c., comprising brilliants of the most costly description, elaborately set; also gents' superior hunting and open faced gold and silver watches, ladies' elegant gold watches, fancy jewellery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Close Accounts.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO., will sell, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on MONDAY, November 12th, at 11 o'clock forenoon,

Weighing machine, complete
Hand truck
Ditto cart
5 cases lucifer matches, 5 casks chicory, woolpacks, three-bushel bags, boots and shoes, California hats, boys' and men's caps, slop clothing, congou tea, hysonskin ditto, plate and crown glass, and a variety of other goods.
Without reserve—to close accounts.
Terms, cash.

TEN ACRES of LAND in the parish of Bankstown, fronting the LIVERPOOL-ROAD.
To Speculators and others seeking to invest in improving properties.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. have been instructed to sell, on WEDNESDAY next, November 14th, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, at 11 o'clock forenoon,

The whole of that valuable piece or parcel of land in the parish of Bankstown, consisting of ten acres, a little more or less, adjoining the residence and property of — Webb, Esq., architect.

Five acres have been cleared and ploughed, nearly two-thirds is fenced in, the soil is excellent, and as level as a bowling-green; the sites of the Catholic chapel, the school-house, and the English church are immediately opposite this property.

The contemplated line of railway from Parramatta to Liverpool will pass within a very short distance. A carriage road, independent of the Liverpool-road frontage, runs through this property to Parramatta, from which it is distant only four miles. Its distance from Sydney is about eleven miles.

The situation is admirable, and the neighbourhood populous and flourishing.

There is a water-hole on the ground, yielding an abundant supply, which has never been known to fail in the driest season.

Altogether, this is a property which should command a spirited competition among those who are seeking a healthy and convenient spot for the erection of a private residence, &c.; and speculators may rely upon the fact that purchasing this property in one block and subdividing into building allotments will yield a most satisfactory return for their outlay.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at time of sale.

Assorted Confectionary, and Confectionary Glasses.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, November 9, at 11 o'clock.

Two cases assorted English confectionary, and confectionary glasses and covers.
Terms at sale.

Congreve Matches.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, November 9, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases, each 30 gross, congreve matches.
Terms at sale.

Portemonnaies, Crochet and Work Reticules, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, November 9th, at 11 o'clock,

Two cases superior portemonnaies, morocco
Crochet reticules, completely fitted
Ladies' work reticules, tablets, &c.
Cigar cases, note cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

Large Musical Boxes
Silver Corals and Thimbles
Ladies' Companions
Eye Protectors, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, November 9th, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,

Two cases, containing—
Large musical boxes
Silver corals and thimbles
Ladies' companions, with silver fittings
Presentation mugs and knife, fork, and spoon, in one case
Dessert knives and forks, with plated and pearl handles
Eye protectors, with glasses
Plated and enamelled brooches
Canteen cases, completely fitted, &c.
Terms at sale.

Postponed until MONDAY, 12th.
On account and risk of whom it may concern.
Superior Household Furniture
Chimney and Pier Glasses, Pianofortes, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Stores, York-street, on MONDAY, November 12th, at 11 o'clock,

Without any reserve,
Mahogany wardrobe
Ditto secretaire
Ditto linen presses
Rosewood and mahogany chiffoniers
Mahogany chests drawers
Ditto loo and card tables
Ditto telescope dining tables
Cane and hair-seated chairs and forms
Small round tables
Hair-seated sofas
Chimney and pier glasses, in handsome gilt frames
Mahogany bedsteads
Silk bed quilts
Feather pillows
Birdcages
Footstools
Assorted perfumery. Also,
Three brilliant-toned cottage pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, &c., by a first-rate manufacturer, in elegant rosewood cases.
Terms at sale.

The Barque NEW FOREST.
For Positive Sale.
Under and by virtue of warrants of distress, issued by the Bench of Magistrates of the Water Police Office, in the cases of Jones and others v. Atlas.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on MONDAY, November 12th, at 12 o'clock (unless the said warrants shall be previously satisfied),

The A1 barque NEW FOREST, 157 tons register, with all her sails, boats, rigging, &c., as she now lies in Sydney Cove, abreast of the Water Police Office, where intending purchasers are requested to inspect her.

☞ This fine barque was built at Southampton, of English oak, in 1841; is capable of carrying 300 tons, with a light draught of water; and is otherwise a suitable vessel for the colonial trade.
Terms, cash.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES in William and Bourke-street, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, TUESDAY, November 13th, at 11 o'clock,

FIVE Desirable BUILDING ALLOTMENTS situated on the south side of William-street, Woolloomooloo, having frontages to that street from 23 feet by a depth of 91½ feet, more or less, to a reserved road at the rear.

Also,—☞ NINE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, at the termination of Stanley-street, and adjoining the property of E. Deas Thomson, Esq., having frontages to Bourke-street, varying from 25 to 30 feet, by depths of from 80 to 100 feet, more or less.

☞ On the William-street allotments there is a splendid quarry of stone, in full work, by reason of which the cost of building would be materially lessened.

*** The great demand for residences in this favourite locality, renders these allotments (the former especially) a most desirable means of investment.

Plans on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

An Excellent Investment.
Three Shops and Dwelling Houses in the best part of Camperdown.
By Order of the Mortgagee, under Power of Sale.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, TUESDAY, November 13th, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Camperdown, in the parish of Petersham, being Lot 27, of 3 acres 3 roods 22 perches, put up for sale by J. Kettle, on the 31st May, 1841, by J. Stubbs, and known as Camperdown-terrace, bounded on east by lot 29, being a line north 25 degrees west 93 feet, on the north by a line, south westerly 39 feet 6 inches, on the west by allotment 25, being a line south 25 degrees east 100 feet to Newtown road, and on the south by Newtown road, the same admeasurements being more or less; upon which are erected THREE CAPITAL SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, known as Holmes' Buildings, each consisting of 3 rooms, kitchen, yard, well of good water, &c.

This property, erected about fifteen months since, is well and faithfully built; most eligibly situated, being just through the toll bar, in the centre of a large and increasing population; and is at present let to respectable tenants, which the improving business character of the neighbourhood will continue to command.

Plan of the property will be on view at the rooms. Title, unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CORNER BUILDING ALLOTMENT, GLEBE AND BAY STREETS, GLEBE.
ALLOTMENTS, VILLAGE OF TEMPE, AND BELLO RETIRO ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th November,

The following valuable allotments
GLEBE.
A corner allotment, having 57¼ feet frontage to Bay-street, by 90 feet depth to Glebe-street.

☞ This is one of the best business positions at the Glebe, at the corner of the two main streets, and in the centre of a very populous neighbourhood. A grocery store or public-house erected here could not fail to succeed.

TEMPE.
Allotment 27, block 13, fronting Unwin-street, close to Gannon's Inn, and the Cook's River Road—a capital position.

BELLO RETIRO ESTATE.
Allotment 11, block 4, fronting Marie-street. This allotment is favourably situated, not far distant from Mr. Fanning's residence.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the TRUSTEES of the SHOALHAVEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees of the Shoalhaven Steam Navigation Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 23rd November,

1069 (or more) £10 shares, second series, in that Company, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

GLENTWORTH HOUSE AND GROUND, situate in DARLING STREET, BALMAIN.
A beautiful stone building, most substantially erected, and comprising every requisite for A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
Also, 5 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN DATCHETT STREET.
TITLE.—Intending purchasers will be furnished with every particular by Messrs. Spain and Young, solicitors.
TERMS—at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. George Thorne and Co., attorneys for the vendor, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th November, at 11 o'clock,

That handsome family residence, GLENTWORTH HOUSE and GROUND, situate in Darling-street, Balmain, within a few yards of the STEAM FERRY WHARF, and almost opposite to St. MARY'S CHURCH.

GLENTWORTH HOUSE is a handsome stone edifice, occupying an elevated site, and replete with every convenience for a respectable family. It stands back from the line of street, from which it is divided by a neat grass plot, which is enclosed by a stone parapet wall capped with iron railing. It contains the following accommodation:—

On the Ground Floor.—A spacious verandah both in front and rear, entrance-hall, drawing and dining rooms, breakfast parlour and study.

On the First Floor.—State bedroom, dressing room and bathroom—also, two other capital bedrooms, and two apartments used as servants' dormitories, &c.

Attached to the house at the rear are a good kitchen and laundry. Beyond these are a stone-built coach-house and four-stall stable, with hay-loft, and grooms' sleeping apartment above. Also a fowl-house, a wooden building. The remainder of the ground is occupied as a vegetable garden, yard, &c. The whole occupy a block of land having about
50½ feet to Darling-street, by about
285½ feet in depth, extending along Nicholson's-lane.

FIVE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, DATCHETT-STREET.
These allotments have each a frontage of about 19 feet 3 inches to Datchett-street, by about 55½ feet in depth, and as building sites participate largely in those advantages which render Balmain such A FAVOURITE LOCALITY.

☞ They adjoin the Glentworth House property, and will be sold along with it or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

*** To retired capitalists, gentlemen of the mercantile interest, and of the learned professions, the sale of this splendid property affords a rare opportunity of securing a first-class Family Residence, which presents from its situation the rare combination of the CONVENIENCES OF CITY LIFE for educational and business purposes, with THE RETIREMENT and SALUBRITY OF RURAL LIFE. The views from the house are very beautiful, and its position in every respect desirable, being within a few yards of the Steam Ferry Wharf, in Johnstone's Bay, from whence there is now CONSTANT STEAM COMMUNICATION with Sydney.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

☞ Parties wishing to view the house will be furnished with cards to enable them to do so, by applying at the Rooms of the auctioneers, Pitt-street.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
BALMAIN.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES
In Johnston, Pearson, and Paul Streets, immediately adjoining Sea View House and Derwent Cottage, and close to the NEW STEAM FERRY WHARF.
TERMS—One half cash.
The remaining half, LIBERAL CREDIT.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th November,

16 VALUABLE VILLA and BUILDING SITES AT BALMAIN.

No. 1 has about 45½ FEET DEEP WATER FRONTAGE, by about 130 FEET IN DEPTH, extending to, and having about 66 FEET to a RESERVED ROAD.

*** This is the next allotment but one to the New Steam Ferry Wharf.

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, and 13 have each from 46 to 60 FEET FRONTAGE to PEARSON-STREET, by 60 to 81 FEET IN DEPTH.

No. 2 has a frontage of 50 FEET to a RESERVED ROAD.

Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12 have each from 46 to 60 FEET FRONTAGE to PAUL-STREET, by 60 to 82 FEET IN DEPTH.

*** Paul-street is the main thoroughfare to and from the New Steam Ferry Wharf.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16 have each about 46 FEET FRONTAGE to JOHNSTON-STREET, by 80 FEET in DEPTH.

Nos. 14 and 16 are corner allotments.

☞ No one will deny the numerous natural advantages that Balmain enjoys over every other suburb of Sydney, both as regards the UNRIVALLED BEAUTY OF ITS VIEWS, and the healthfulness of the locality.

These allotments occupy one of the choicest positions of Balmain, on the point nearest to Sydney; and being close to the New Steam Ferry Wharf, they have facilities of constant communication with the city. They command splendid views of the WATERS OF PORT JACKSON extending to the Heads, and embracing Darling Harbour, Johnston's Bay, Pyrmont, and the metropolis, and are in every respect most eligible for VILLA SITES, or, considering their proximity to the wharves, for BUSINESS PREMISES.

The sale is UNRESERVED; on easy TERMS.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Cows. Cows.

MR. T. P. DREW will sell by auction, in the Market-place, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, the 10th November, at 12 o'clock.

Ten cows; amongst them are dry cows, milkers, and springers.
Without reserve.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD.
Grant from the Crown.
In the Town of PARRAMATTA.

MR. JORDAN SPARKS will sell by public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

All that valuable FREEHOLD, in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, known as the property of the late Rev. John Eyre, containing by admeasurement about eighty-seven perches, having a frontage in Macquarie-street of ninety-five feet, with a depth of 150 feet, together with a BRICK COTTAGE containing six rooms, detached kitchen, stabling, &c.

Mr. S. feels that, in these times of railway improvement, it is unnecessary for him to draw the attention of the public in any special way to the property he is about to submit to competition. It is sufficient for him to say that few opportunities such as the present will be available to persons wishing to become possessed of a house in this rapidly improving town, within a few minutes' walk of the railway terminus.

There is a pump and a never-failing supply of the finest pure water upon the premises, which is a decided luxury.

Terms.—25 per cent. to be paid to the auctioneer on the fall of the hammer, 25 per cent. upon signing the conveyance, and the residue in three months from the day of sale.

Mr. Tritton's Farms, at Dapto, near Wollongong.

F. R. COLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Elliott's Family Hotel, Wollongong, on MONDAY, 12th November, at 12 o'clock, the following improved farms, without any reserve whatever:—

LOT 1 contains 50 acres, more or less. This is a well-watered farm, entirely fenced. The improvements consist of a slab cottage, of five rooms, with other buildings detached; good garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables; stock yard, piggery, and the usual appurtenances. Most of the land is cleared, and covered with luxuriant herbage.

LOT 2 contains about 40 acres, and is known as Hancock's Paddocks, adjoining Captain Hopkins'. This is mostly a rich flat, suitable either for dairying or cultivation; it is fenced, nearly all cleared, and now covered with luxuriant herbage. There is a slab house a little out of repair; it is well watered by a never-failing spring.

These properties, which nearly adjoin each other, are held at present as one dairy establishment, for which they are admirably adapted, equally as for cultivation; they are situated a short distance from the Post-office, by a good road, and within easy walking distance from the places of worship and public school, in a most respectable and pleasant neighbourhood. Any party may here sit down and make money at once, without any further outlay, every thing being arranged for profit. Game, as well as fish, abound in the immediate neighbourhood. Half the money may remain for a term of years at a fair interest. They will be sold either together or separately, as may be required. After which,

All the proprietor's right, title, and interest in and to that fifteen acres of land, bounded on the west by part of Captain Hopkins' land; on the north by part of Hancock's Paddocks; on the east by part of Mr. Wholohan's; and on the south by Mullet Creek.—Terms, cash.

Valuable Farm and Building Lots near Camden. Milch Cows, &c.

MR. MITCHELL has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Inn of Mr. John Gaivis, on SATURDAY, November 10th, at 12 o'clock,

Valuable agricultural and dairy farms in Burragorang, a short distance from Camden, comprising, in all, 800 acres, known as Barber and Hunt's Grants.

LOT 1 contains 560 acres of land on the Wollondilly river, a large portion of which consists of good agricultural land, and has an extensive run for dairy purposes.

LOT 2 contains 4 farms of 100 acres each, and adjoins Lot 1. These farms have been used as a dairy farm, and a large portion has been under cultivation; and, like Lot 1, has a back run of many miles, the whole being bounded on one side by the Wollondilly river.

The contiguity of these farms to Camden, with the advantage of Government land at the back, makes them a desirable investment to parties anxious to follow either dairy or farming pursuits.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, at sale, liberal.

Same day, 4 building lots in the village of Elderslie, upon one of which is erected a substantial cottage, but a few yards from the Cowpasture Bridge, and on the Great South Road.
Terms cash. Title good.

Also, 50 head of cattle, from 35 to 50 of which are springing cows and heifers.
1 good bullock dray.
Terms, approved bills, at 3 months.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. GEARD will have much pleasure in bringing forward for sale by public auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, THE CRACK FARM OF THE DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA.

It consists of 131 acres of the richest land in the richest district of the colony, being nearly all a cabbage-tree brush, abundantly watered, and having upon it a farmhouse and convenient outbuildings. It is situated about 5 miles from Wollongong, bounded by the Bulli-road.

This very valuable property is known as Captain Plunkett's farm, having formerly belonged to that gentleman, and has been occupied in succession by Messrs. Black, Somerville, and Armstrong and Graham, whose large profits from it are the surest guarantee of its intrinsic value.

This farm being so well known, any comments from the auctioneer would be deemed superfluous and intrusive; parties, therefore, who may be in search of such an investment, are requested to inspect this really first-rate property, and judge for themselves.

The terms will be liberal.

Any further application may be obtained on application to M. GEARD, auctioneer; or, to Mr. R. HAWORTH, Wollongong.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 8th November, 1855.
GARSED v. LANE.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 9th instant, at noon, at the defendant's place of business, Parramatta-street, Sydney, opposite the Brisbane Flour Mills, and known as Lane's Coach Building, Wheelwright and Blacksmiths' Factory, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, by public auction, unless this execution be previously satisfied,

A quantity of household furniture; also the defendant's right and interest in and to an unexpired lease of seventeen months yet to come of and in the premises; also workshop, with slate, dwelling-house, and implements of trade, consisting of anvils, bellows, vices, and other tools connected with the trade of coachbuilding; also the defendant's [illegible] in a quantity of finished and unfinished [illegible], carts, timber, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the report which appears in your paper of this morning, of the case of Barron v. Jenkins, which was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In that case, the justification of the defendant of his sale of flour to Mr. Barron mainly depends on the fact that he sold similar flour to one of the largest biscuit bakers in the colony; and I have found, upon enquiry, that not only was my firm the house alluded to, but that my name was actually mentioned in the evidence given.

Having been absent from the colony for some fifteen months, I was naturally anxious to arrive at the truth of this statement; and I find by reference to my books that the last transaction with Mr. Jenkins is dated October, 1854, it being the purchase of five tons of flour, while the sale of damaged flour to Mr. Barron took place in May 1855. The firm has had no dealings since this date with Mr. Jenkins, nor is it likely to have.

The quantity of flour then purchased was in proportion to the consumption of my establishment a mere trifle; and the quality of the goods since turned out is sufficient guarantee that it has not been the object of my house to purchase damaged and cheap flour.

I do not know that it is necessary I should justify myself through the Press, against the assertion of a man, who, to defend his sale of bad flour to one person, states that he sold similar flour to me and other bakers in this city; but as this assertion was made on oath, and may have the tendency to make people believe I am in the habit of purchasing flour from Mr. Jenkins, I think it right to explain that all transactions of my firm with that gentleman closed in October, 1854, thirteen months ago.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WILKIE.
George-street, November 8th, 1855.

OBITUARY.—The Reverend David Hazelwood, Wesleyan Minister, died at Maitland, on the 30th of October, aged 36, after a lingering illness, of a pulmonary character. The deceased was born at Fakenham, in Norfolk, England. His father was a gentleman's bailiff. At a very early age the deceased was employed as a shepherd. His mother kept a village school, which afforded young David almost the only means of instruction he ever had. At the age of 14 he joined the Methodist Society, and remained a consistent member of it until the end of his life. The Methodists are peculiarly distinguished amongst religious bodies by the care they manifest in placing all their available talent in a situation where it may operate to advantage. They accordingly soon perceived that David Hazelwood had talents of a peculiar order, and which qualified him to discharge certain duties necessary to the success of missionary enterprise. About 14 years ago he arrived in this colony, and shortly after became a local preacher among the Methodists. He had previously acquired a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, which of course paved the way for the acquirement of other languages. He was finally called to the ministry and sent as a missionary to the Feegee Islands. His province in the missionary field was that of a translator. He studied the Hebrew in Feegee, in order that he might comply with the requirements of the Bible Society, and then translated the whole of the Old Testament into Feegeean, and also revised the translation of the New; he also compiled a Grammar and Dictionary of the Feegeean language. He was engaged for many months past, whilst residing in this town, in revising his translation of the Old Testament, and had nearly accomplished the work when death terminated his valuable life. We cannot allow a great man like this—albeit his virtues were of the quiet order—to pass away from amongst us without a passing notice imbued with sorrowful regret. He has accomplished a great work, and future generations of men in the islands of the Pacific will regard him with veneration. We understand that the deceased, in addition to the languages already mentioned, was acquainted with the Tongese and the Maori, and that from the shortness of his life, and the unremunerative character of the work to which he was devoted, he has left but a scanty provision for his family. Should this be the case, it is the duty of the Christian public to see, that the descendants of Mr. Hazlewood do not experience want.—*From a Correspondent at Maitland.*

HOW LONG IS ENGLAND TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF HER COLONIES.

(*From the Northern Daily Times.*)

WE do not put this question in a Jacobin spirit, or in a revolutionary fever. It suggests itself to our mind as a great moral and commercial problem which needs a speedy solution. Our maritime colonies, those which are capable of building any amount of shipping, our wool-growing possessions—our sugar-growing regions—our immense cotton producing dependencies—our immense gold fields and and great pastoral interests throughout our colonial empire and Indian possessions all require our immediate and close attention. It can scarcely be believed that in these advanced days of the nineteenth century England has an empire existing under as many different constitutions, and governed by as many conflicting principles of legislation, as the number of our dependencies themselves. We have an empire for which the Legislature has not provided a currency, or laid down a single law to regulate its circulation. The parent state, which advocates free trade in its broadest sense, has in its colonial empire as many prohibitive tariffs and protectionist absurdities as we can find among the petty German and other states of Europe.

Here we have civilisation and primitive simplicity in their essence combatting with each other; while the warfaring and antagonistic principles of political economy are in full operation. In one colony we have the people enjoying all the blessings of the British Constitution, and yet ground down to the earth from want of those legalised means, which it is the bounden duty of the parent state to supply, to enable its people to develop those resources which add so much to the wealth and happiness of the empire; or else we find its people languishing in despair under the operation of the "protective" system. In other cases we have large and important communities living in crown colonies, where the light of constitutional freedom has never dawned and where the military and governmental expenditure of the parent state constitutes nine-tenths of the colonial subjects' means of existence; while the regions they inhabit are teeming with inexhaustible sources of commercial greatness and wealth. It would be difficult, in fact, to conceive a more diversified picture than the colonial empire of Great Britain presents at this moment, and there never was a period in our history which called more loudly for the presence of a master mind at the head of the Colonial-office.

To a statesman who is capable of comprehending the magnitude, and grappling with the wants of such an empire, the Colonial-office is one of the few fields in which a man can hope to share the immortality of the discoverers and conquerors of these boundless dominions which are beginning to play such an important part in the world's progress. Our routine officials have done much to retard and dishearten our colonies, and it would be difficult to find a case in which the genius of our statesmen has shown itself to be equal to doing more than warding off a great crisis or carrying out necessary and salutary measures after their longer refusal or neglect had become impossible. Whether Sir William Molesworth is to confine himself merely to the routine administration of our colonial affairs remains to be seen. He has certainly escaped the odium which awaits the introduction of the two great colonial measures of the present session into these countries for whose government they have been designed. Sir William Molesworth is in no degree responsible for what will follow the introduction of Lord John Russell's Waste Lands Bill into New South Wales, or the announcement of the Victoria Government Bill into Port Phillip, beyond his being a member of the same cabinet. Effectually repairing any mischief which his predecessors' hallucinations may produce would constitute a fair reputation for an ordinary Colonial Secretary. But the country seems to anticipate something more from Sir William Molesworth's generally admitted talents and matured knowledge of our colonial affairs. Still, if the right honorable baronet stands pledged to the colonial policy of his present colleagues, what have we to expect?

To those who have been in office for the greatest number of years, we must naturally ascribe the evils against which we have now to provide. To their want of forethought we must attribute that frightful mass of incongruities and neglect which our Colonial Empire at this moment presents. Sir William Molesworth cannot attempt to introduce a bill which will give to all our colonies uniform constitutional rights. He must not essay to interfere with that moneyed interest which, in the absence of well-devised currency and banking-laws for our colonies, is dividing 30 per cent. dividend on large nominal amounts of capital. He must not interfere with those gigantic jobs which have created, under the popular cry of "squatter's rights," a monopoly of tracts of land as large as the United Kingdom, and rendered representative institutions a mockery and a snare. He must not attempt to release the colonial sugar-planter, ship-builder, and corn and wool-growers from the grasp of the usurer and unscrupulous money-dealer. To attempt this would be to denude himself of the garb of routine, and to invite his colleagues to abandon nepotism and to follow him into the shades of Utopia. If our Colonial Secretary were to give utterance to many of the comprehensive views he is known to entertain with respect to our colonies, he would be speedily held up to the public gaze, as he has been often done before, as a dangerous radical; and we should not be surprised to hear that a strait-waistcoat and the tender care of Bedlam were prescribed as specifics for his insanity.

We cannot, therefore, anticipate much real amelioration for our colonies from the accession of Sir William Molesworth to office, while he is so hampered by routine and surrounded by those who cannot see the position of our immense territorial empire in the same comprehensive light. There is, however, matter of the greatest commercial importance to which we would call the attention of the Colonial Secretary and his ministerial colleagues. The latest intelligence we received from Australia previous to the arrival of the Red Jacket came to us by the steamer Baltic. Her advices were received via Panama, and were nine days later than those which reached this country direct from the colonies. Here our commercial intelligence, which is of such value, was received in the mercantile cities of America, and acted upon many days before it reached England; and that too while we have a direct steam communication with the isthmus of Panama on the one side, and with China and India on the other. The Royal West India mail packets bring us no Australian intelligence from the isthmus; and those which must pass within some accessible distance of our Australian ports, going to and fro between India and China, leave us without that intelligence which alone renders a colony of any material value to the mother country. While such carelessness and neglect exist, how can we wonder at our colonial markets being glutted with American and even continental goods, considering the advantages France and Germany possess under the present system of steam communication.

If those countries had to pay the heavy contract prices we have for the maintenance of steam communication with the most distant parts of the world, no reasonable objection could be raised to the large advantages it bestows upon them. But where we have to pay the piper, we ought to have the first intelligence. This can only be done by having a direct line of mail and passenger steamers running direct between this port and Australia. We have here every inducement and facility to secure us a preference over every other port in the United Kingdom. Our manufacturers and merchants being more numerous, and more directly interested in the receipt of early advices, should urge these considerations incessantly on the attention of the Government. The Americans have now discovered the practicability and value of a direct line of communication with Australia, and they will not fail to follow it up with as little delay as possible. And the only way in which we can hope to compete with them, is by the Government's holding out every encouragement to those who will embark in the establishment of a line of steamers of the first class, which would be able to perform the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne without stopping to coal, or for any other purpose. To induce men to embark in such gigantic enterprises requires some considerable remuneration on the part of the Government; and since it is obvious that it must be done sooner or later, why is it not undertaken at once? Receiving our commercial intelligence from Australia nine days later by way of New York, is too great a humiliation for England to submit to under any circumstances. And the wisdom of Sir William Molesworth's elevation to the office of Colonial Secretary could not be more impressed on the country than by his undertaking to provide a direct steam communication between the manufacturing districts of the northern and southern extremities of the empire committed to his care.

RAPHAEL, AGAINST THE BANK OF ENGLAND—PRIVILEGES OF JURIES.

(*From the Bankers' Circular.*)

IN our last number we directed attention to the trial in this case, and the verdict given by the jury, which has caused a good deal of excitement among mercantile houses in the city engaged in foreign transactions; but the greatest surprise has been felt at the following remarks which appeared in the in the City Article of the *Times* on Monday last:

"A communication has been received from one of the jury, *who were supposed* to have given a verdict for the the plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, on Tuesday last, in an action brought on behalf of Mr. St. Paul, a money changer in Paris, against the Bank of England, to recover a £500 bank note, forming one of those stolen from Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., to the effect that the jury *did not intend to express*, and had by no means arrived at a conclusion favourable to the rights of the plaintiff. The feeling of a large portion of them, at least, is stated to have been that Mr. St. Paul, having received notice of the robbery, and having wilfully disregarded it, or, at all events, having adopted no steps to give effect to it, could not be considered to have taken the note *bona fide*. The question is one of so much moment as to make it important that the law should not be settled on a misunderstanding of the *intention* of the jury, and hence it is deemed essential that their views should be ascertained on the point more clearly than appears to have been possible in the *hurried manner in which their verdict was taken*."

The general feeling of the English public is so strong in favour of trial by a jury, that it is regarded as one of the fundamental privileges of our freedom, therefore to give currency to the above remarks upon a case which has already been tried in open court, while there are two others of a similar character yet to be decided, by secretly impeaching the decision of the jury through the columns of a newspaper of great influence, must be regarded as highly injurious to that sense of justice which Englishmen claim as their right. The case of Raphael *v.* the Bank of England is by no means a novel case. The writer in the *Times* says that "a communication has been received from one of the jury, who were *supposed* to have given a verdict for the plaintiff;" and that "the jury *did not intend to express, and had by no means arrived at a conclusion favourable to the right of the plaintiff*." But how is it that this unknown juryman did not avail himself of the privileges of his position, and make this declaration in the proper place, instead of conveying his opinions to the editor of a newspaper, by which he has thrown great suspicion upon the sincerity of his intentions, and brought discredit upon the judgment of his countrymen? The judgment of the jury stands recorded in all the public journals; and in accordance with that judgment the verdict was given. But if a verdict given in a public court is to be impeached by a nameless juryman through the means of the public Press, we can scarcely see what security there can be in this mode of trial with regard to the decision to which a jury may come: the public Press has a right to express itself freely, and it may be regarded as one of its most valuable privileges; but we cannot admit that it should be made the channel for an unknown juryman to impeach the decision of a jury of which he himself formed a part.

The importance which is generally attached to these questions in the monied world has induced us to enter more fully into them than we otherwise should; but we think everything should be avoided that might lead to prejudice the very fountain of justice.

The main points in this case are confined within very narrow limits: and there are no difficulties in the *facts* on either side; but the *law* of the case admits of a wider field for decision, which gentlemen of the long robe seldom fail to avail themselves of. The first point seems to be, are Bank of England notes legitimate instruments to trade in between one country and another? If they are, then what are the customs of those who deal in them? If they are not negotiable, then it should be settled at once that they are not, and every man would cease to deal in them abroad.

On the question of *law*, the Bank has defended itself upon two grounds, viz., that a person receiving their notes in England can only sue as *agents;* and that by the 3rd and 4th Anne, cap. 9, a promissory note made in this country, and payable to *bearer on demand*, is not assignable in France, and, therefore, a mere chattel.

Now the decision on these points was clearly given, in the case of De la Chaumette against the bank in 1829, before Lord Tenterden, who decided that Messrs. Odier and Co., in Paris, and De la Chaumette, in England, were mutually agents of each other; that two questions were involved in the enquiry; one was, whether they had given such value for the note, as to exempt them from suspicion of any knowledge that it had been improperly obtained; that was a question of fact. On the second point, if the bank notes were not transferable abroad, then the plaintiff could not recover. It was, however, clearly established that such value had been given for the note. It was also the opinion of Lord Tenterden, Justice Littledale, Justice Parke, and Justice Patteson, that there was nothing in the 3rd and 4th Anne, cap. 9, that could be construed into an application to this case, which makes it appear singular that the counsel on behalf of the defendants should have referred to it in defence of their arguments. In fact, no one who reads the first clause of the act 3rd and 4th Anne, cap. 9, impartially, can come to the conclusion that it was intended to prohibit the transfer of promissory notes of the Bank of England. The judges, therefore, in the case of De la Chaumette on the second trial, gave their judgment unanimously in his favour.

SHOCKING TERMINATION TO A MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

A FRIGHTFUL case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if the facts are correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development. A young farmer named Peyron, about twenty-five years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbour's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other; but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of the strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who otherwise was a most eligible match, his parents being comparatively well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary conduct. His passion for the girl became at length so violent that he declared he could not exist without her, and his mother, fearing from his manner that he meditated suicide, went to the parents of the young woman, and, after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match. Young Peyron at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the provinces, concluding with a grand dinner and the inevitable ball. The gaieties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated. The new married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm-house, separate from the main building; but, in a short time after they had retired, cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed, but at length they increased to fearful shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the room, followed by the farm servants. The cries were, by the time they arrived, changed to scarcely audible groans from the poor girl; and on breaking open the door she was found in the agonies of death—her bosom torn open and lacerated in the most horrible manner, and the wretched husband in a fit of raving madness and covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the young girl's breast. A cry of horror burst forth from all present, and he was dragged from the room after a most violent resistance, it taking no less than six men to hold him down. Aid was instantly sent for, and before the doctor could reach the spot, the unhappy victim was no more. Young Peyron was put under treatment, and a strait-waistcoat was attempted to be put upon him; but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive that he should expire in the assistant's hands, ordered them to desist. The unfortunate man had by this time become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that somewhere about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precautions against hydrophobia. But although the dog was killed it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad: and no ill-consequences resulting from the bite, his friends concluded that it would come to nothing, and the incident had been altogether forgotten. It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitement of the occasion itself had roused the latent virus, which had so long laid dormant in the blood, and led to the terrible outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities, the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full inquiry, that there was no hydrophobia whatever in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberrations of the unfortunate young man as before mentioned: and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances, led to the fatal consequences narrated above. This sad catastrophe has given rise to a fierce medical controversy in some of the professional journals on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear that, although instances of remarkable cures of this frightful malady are often described in the journals, no authenticated account of its favourable termination is yet known in France.—*Morning Chronicle, July 23.*

DEPUTATION ON THE DECIMALIZATION OF THE COINAGE.

ON Monday, the 9th of July, a Deputation of the Decimal Association waited upon Lord Palmerston at Downing-street, for the purpose of stating their views of the course that should be taken to give effect to the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 12th June last.

The deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, was introduced by William Brown, Esq., M.P., Digby Seymour, M.P., A. M. Dunlop, M.P., F. F. Crossley, M.P., R. Guinness, M.P., L. G. N. Starkie, M.P., M'Cann, M.P., A. Pellatt, M.P., J. Cheetham, M.P., G. Duncan, M.P., G. Dundas, M.P., James Kershaw, M.P., R. W. Crawford. Professor De Morgan, H. L. Morgan:—

J. W. Gilbart, London and Westminster Bank; J. Pollard, London Joint Stock; W. Miller, Cashier Bank of England; J. A. Franklin; Samuel Montague; F. Hendriks; F. Bennoch; H. Keeling; S. Brown, Honorary Secretary to the Institution of Actuaries; Sir Charles Pasley; J. W. Hampton, Alfred Life Office; W. B. Hodge; William Seymour; Henry Ayres, Bankers' Circular; P. F. Baum; G. Cheshire, Secretary to Institution of Actuaries and Statistical Society; A. Spielmann; Charles Jellicoe; H. Cook, North of England Office; R. Tucker, Pelican Office; R. R. B. Moore and George Ledger.

Lord Palmerston had appointed the preceding Thursday to receive the deputation, but urgent public business had prevented his attendance; upon that day the following gentlemen also were present:—

B. Oliveira, M.P.; Joseph Crook, M.P.; Bramley Moore, M.P.; F. Beamish, M.P.; James Heywood, M.P.; John Green, M.P.; G. Hadfield, M.P.; M. T. Bass, M.P.; J. L. Ricardo, M.P.; John Dillon; J. D. Allcroft; John Acton, Wigan; John Whitworth, Manchester; — Raddish, Farmers' Insurance Company; W. Brown, Esq., M.P.; Professor De Morgan; R. W. Crawford, Esq.; Wm. Miller, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of England.

Sir Charles Pasley and F. Bennoch, Esq., shortly addressed his lordship, strongly urging that the half-crowns and the sixpences at present in the Bank of England, the former numbering 450,000, and as they come in should be sent to the Mint to be recoined into florins, having stamped upon them in plain English letters the words "one-tenth of a pound" and into sixpences stamped "½ shilling" on the one side, and "25 mills" on the other. Professor de Morgan thought that this was a step that could readily be retraced, if practically it was found not to effect the object sought; for what was thus marked was a means of instruction that would penetrate to every mind. The printing press was a wonderful medium for the calculation of thought, but even a Bible or an almanac did not find entrance into every dwelling in the land, whilst a sixpence did, and having on it "½ shilling" and "25 mills" it would teach at once that under the new system the sixpence would pass for 25 farthings instead of 24, and this was the whole lesson of the decimal system.

His lordship stated that instead of taking any direct steps it was the intention of the Government to appoint a commission.

MRS. GRUNDY'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

MRS. GRUNDY is about to set her house in order. So, after it has been properly cleaned, and painted, and papered from top to bottom (which, of course, Mr. Grundy is to pay for), she is resolved, once and for all, upon having quite a new system of things established and maintained in her establishment. She will no longer allow her house to be the scandal of the neighbourhood. The following are a few of the reforms she has set her heart upon:—

1. The door to be closed every night at 11.
2. The mistress of the house to have the exclusive hiring of the servants.
3. Nothing but cheese for supper!
4. No more breakfasting in the bedroom, whether a person is ill or not!
5. No more soda-water to be sent for early in the morning!
6. The page to be exchanged for a footman.
7. The footman to be not less than 5 feet 6, and in livery of course.
8. The children's dresses no longer to be paid for out of the housekeeping money.
9. Nothing hot to be brought up from the servants' dinner for luncheon in the parlour, nor for anybody, no matter who he may be!
10. The breakfast things to be taken away every morning precisely as the clock strikes nine.
11. The cook before going to bed to bring up, every night, the key of the larder.
12. The cribbage board to be locked up on Sundays.
13. No whistling allowed in the drawing-room.
14. No invitations to be henceforth accepted, unless the name of Mrs. Grundy is included in them.
15. Mr. Grundy, for the future, to pay for his own washing.
16. All letters to be opened by Mrs. G.; for Mr. Grundy should have, and moreover says he has, no secrets from his wife, and if there are secrets in those letters, he cannot object to her sharing them with him.

As soon as the above reforms are carried, others of a still more stringent nature are contemplated.—*Punch.*

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—During several weeks, the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, has delivered open-air addresses to working men, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Obelisk, in Blackfriars-road. A police sergeant having lately obliged the reverend gentleman to desist, Lord Shaftesbury interested himself in the case, and has since written to Mr. Hall as follows:—"I saw Sir R. Mayne on Saturday. He spoke in high terms of open-air preaching, and gave order that you should not be interrupted by the police in any way. You may safely resume your station and your work, and may God be with you in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

THE MADIAI.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers stating, on the authority of the Rev. J. D. Smith, an Irish Dissenting minister, that the Madiai were in a sad state of health, and also intimating that they were in need of pecuniary aid. A clerical friend writes on the subject:—"As to health, I have loving messages from them in a letter from Nice to-day, and health would have been named if worse than when I left them. As to poverty, we secured them both an annuity of above £100, in addition to which they have a sum, to do what they please with, of £30 a year from the King of Prussia, and this we all thought was quite as far as we should go in justice to others. There are the Cechetti and others who really want aid."

GLASGOW MAGISTRATES SENT TO PRISON.—The following paragraph is extracted from an old "Historical Grammar:"—"June 24, 1725. A tumult happened at Glasgow on account of the malt-tax; and the rioters being encouraged by the magistrates, they were apprehended and sent prisoners to Edinburgh by General Wade; where the magistrates were met by the citizens of Edinburgh, and caressed as so many patriots; and the Government thought fit to release them after a short confinement.

A small picture by Murillo, of the Virgin and Child, with St. John and St. Joseph, was recently sold in London for £845.

An English officer, in the Crimea, has sent £10 to the Vicar of Plymouth, as a thank-offering for restoration to health.

The Nautilus Submarine Company of New York have sent out a boat to explore the wreck of the frigate San Pedro, on the coast of Venezuela. This frigate, supposed to have on board some 3,000,000 or 3,000,000 dollars, was blown up at the Island of Margarita, in 1815. Her stern being blown out, the treasure was scattered upon the surrounding sand. Some 300,000 dollars have heretofore been taken up; men now engaged in the attempt have described the affair as literally shovelling up dollars. Two months, it is anticipated, will be sufficient to take up every vestige of the San Pedro, and the captain reports he has another vessel near him in the same depth of water, 66 feet, with 50,000 dollars on board in specie, and another with 15,000 dollars, both of which he will take up before proceeding on his voyage.

A curious case has been submitted to the Imperial Court of France. In 1815, an Armenian named Samuel Moorat died at Madras, leaving a sum of about 2,000,000f. to the Mekitarists, the Armenian community at Venice, for the foundation of a college for the education of young Armenians. Father Sarkis, a member of the community, obtained the money; and a college was established at Venice. Subsequently it was removed to Padua, but the Austrian authorities having interfered with it, it was determined in 1836 to transfer it to Paris. A short time ago a schism occurred in the community which at length rose to such a height that the archbishop, in virtue of his episcopal authority, deprived Father Sarkis of the directorship of the college, and ordered him to return to the convent of the community at Venice. To this, Father Sarkis refused to submit, when the archbishop obtained an order from the Civil Tribunal to compel him to quit. An appeal was then made by Father Sarkis to the Imperial Court to quash the order on the ground that the French courts had no jurisdiction over them, as they were Turkish subjects. The Court however confirmed the previous order.

Major Richard Dalafield, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, and Captain M'Clellan, of the Cavalry, have sailed from Boston *en route* for Sebastopol, having been ordered by the authorities at Washington to make a tour of observation on the line of hostilities in the Crimea, and especially to inspect the siege work where the Allies have now concentrated their forces.

BADGERING AN IRISH VOTER.—"You're a Roman Catholic?" "Am I?" said the fellow. "Are you not?" demanded the agent. "You say I am," was the answer. "Come sir, answer—what's your religion?" "The true religion." "What religion is that?" "My religion." "And what's your religion!" "My mother's religion." "And what was your mother's religion?" "She tuk whiskey in her tay." "Come now, I'll find you out, as cunning as you are," said the agent, piqued into an encounter of wit with this fellow; whose baffling of every question pleased the crowd. "You bless yourself, don't you?" "When I'm done with you I ought." "What place of worship do you go to?" "The most convaynant." "But of what persuasion are you?" "My persuasion is that you won't find it out?" "What is your belief?" "My belief is that you're puzzled." "Do you confess?" "Not to you." "Come! now I have you. "Who would you send for if you were likely to die?" "Doctor Growlin." "Not for the priest?" "I must first get a messenger." "Confound your quibbling! tell me, then, what your opinions are, your conscientious opinions, I mean?" "They are the same as my landlord's." "And what are your landlord's opinions?" "Faix! his opinion is, that I won't pay him the last half-year's rint; and I am of the same opinion myself." A roar of laughter followed this answer, and dumbfoundered the agent for a time; but, angered at the successful quibbling of the sturdy and wily fellow before him, he at last declared, with much severity of manner, that he must have a direct reply. "I insist, sir, on your answering at once; are you a Roman Catholic?" "I am," said the fellow. "And could you not say so at once?" repeated the officer. "You never axed me," returned the other. "I did," said the officer. "Indeed yon didn't. You said I was a great many things, but you never axed me—you were driving cras words and cruked questions at me, and I gev answers to match them; for sure I thowt it was manners to cut out my behavor on your own patthern."

Mr. Arnaud, collector of Customs, at Liverpool, has retired upon the large superannuation allowance of £2200 a year.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Gordon, at the residence of Mr. F. C. Hubert, Woolloomooloo, Mr. John Stitt, of Pitt-street, Sydney, to Miss Ann Matilda Hubert, of the Island of Jersey.

DEATH.

At her residence, Sussex-street South, on the 7th instant, in the 40th year of her age, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Solomon Davis, formerly of George-street South, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. SOLOMON DAVIS are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased wife ELIZABETH, to move from his residence, Sussex-street South, THIS DAY, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street. November 9. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALEXANDER SHEPPARD are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Bank-street, Chippendale, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, George-street South.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth there are none more destructive than scurvy, which, on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay. JOURDAN BROTHERS, 24, Hunter-street.

MR. J. S. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario.) Mineral teeth of every natural shade supplied, from one to a complete set, on the most approved principles of the English and American systems. Teeth extracted with new improved instruments. Teeth stopped with gold leaf; and the best approved cements for filling large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis from 8 to 10 a.m., and advice given at any hour. No. 77, Castlereagh-street.

TO THE HOTEL and TAVERN KEEPERS in and around Sydney.—The proprietors of the Sydney Pie-ale Pork-pie Depot (from Watling's, London) respectfully announce to the hotel and tavern keepers in and around the city, who retail this cheap, ready, and savoury refreshment, that their deliveries continue daily in town and every alternate day in the suburbs. It is particularly requested that any irregularity in the delivery be promptly reported to the proprietors, at 74, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

CARD.—To the Inhabitants of Sydney and Environs.—The proprietors of the Sydney Pie-ale Pork-pie Depot respectfully invite attention to their advertisement in TO-DAY'S *Herald*, introducing a cheap, ready, and truly delicious edible, to be had at all the respectable hotels and taverns in and around the city. This article of consumption has for many years been much admired in London, and so well sustained by the spirited Messrs. Watling, of Pimlico, that they are to be found on the table of the nobleman, the merchant, and mechanic—ever the traveller's friend and favourite viand at pleasure excursions, and in a country like this, where cooking is so expensive and inconvenient, offer advantages to all classes of the population, which cannot be too highly appreciated.

Depot 74, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. Orders from steam vessels and the country daily attended to.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—S. G. ALFORD begs respectfully to inform the ladies and the public, that in consequence of receiving advice of very large shipments of new goods, he deems it necessary to alter and enlarge his business premises. In order to reduce the present stock, he has determined on making a considerable reduction in the prices, to effect which his establishment will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th, to reduce the prices, and re-mark the whole of the goods. The shop will be re-opened on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, when the entire stock will be offered at such prices as must insure a speedy clearance. Somerset House, 499, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Carriages, Carriages, Carriages.—Every description of carriages re-painted, touched up, and varnished, re-trimmed, repairs, &c., in a workmanlike manner, at the lowest prices. Mark the address—E. J. LILLY, coachbuilder, corner of Park and George streets.

FOR SALE, a Carriage, pair of Horses, Harness, and Gig. St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street.

FURNITURE SALE.—One Week more, previous to extensive alterations. P. and W. DEAN, proprietors of Dean's Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to sell at and under cost, until the end of this week.

To country customers, and parties furnishing, this is an opportunity which ought not to be missed.

Mark the address—Dean's Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney. Branch establishment, High-street, West Maitland. Goods delivered free, and fixed.

A COTTAGE DINING TABLE, English make, for SALE. G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, opposite Mort's Buildings.

AMERICAN FURNITURE, Cooking Stoves, Churns, &c., for SALE, by JAMES DEAN, 16, Macquarie-place.

WOOLPACKS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, 9¼, 10, 10½, and 10¾ lb. woolpacks. ASPINWALL, CHALDER, and CO., Bank Court, King-street.

BOTTLED BEER, Evans's, in 4 dozen casks. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

BALTIC DEAL, 9 x 3, of various lengths, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR, in 3 cwt. barrels. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Maid of Judah,
6 carotels Patras currants
75 boxes Eleme raisins
30 barrels oatmeal
25 [illegible] split peas
120 bags, each 1¼ cwt. pearl barley
600 ditto, 28 lbs. each; 1st quality white lead
10 cases Barracca liquorice.
Also, in store,
10 carotels Patras currants, in excellent condition.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Queen's-place.

STONE DRAIN PIPING, ex Mystery, from London, now landing at Campbell's Wharf, of various sizes, to be sold cheap before removal. JOHN SUTHERLAND, builder, 49, Abercrombie-street; or at the building, new *Herald* Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

HARMONY'S Sherry, low to best. ED. ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay, New Stores.

POTATOES, just landed, at the Commercial Wharf. Parties can be supplied on application, at 6s. per cwt.

POTATOES, POTATOES, POTATOES! — A small quantity of prime mealy Potatoes, just arrived from New Zealand, to be had at 9s. per cwt., at the Commercial Wharf, or on board the brig Heather Bell, off the wharf.

POTATOES, just landed, at the Commercial Wharf. Parties can be supplied on application, at 6s. per cwt.

CEDAR LOG always on hand at the Baltic Wharf, Market-street West. WM. NORTHWOOD.

FRESH ROLL and Camden Park Butter, received THIS DAY. One shilling and ninepence per lb. WILLIAM DOWNS and CO., 113, and 116, George-street.

PINE APPLE CHEESE, just landed, and in fine condition. WILLIAM DOWNS and CO., opposite Bank of Australasia.

YORK HAMS and fine Smoked Wiltshire Bacon, just landed. WILLIAM DOWNS and CO., George-street.

PRIME NORTH WILTS and Cheddar Cheese, ex Centurion, at WILLIAM DOWNS and CO., George-street.

WHEAT.—A small lot of prime New Zealand on hand. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

LUCERNE SEED. — Best English, ex Vimeira. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

GALVANIZED TILES.—Patent. IREDALE and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES, Morewood and Co.'s patent, also Ridging and Nails, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A small invoice of assorted. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

EX GIPSY QUEEN. — An invoice of rough plate glass for SALE, on account of the British Plate Glass Company, London. Apply to JOHN GARSED, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores, Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

WANTED to be KNOWN the Important New Arrivals, at 73, Parramatta-street, near the Catholic Chapel: Fine mealy potatoes, from 4s. to 5s. Best [illegible] 10s. 6d. per bag of 112 lbs., wet bags 100 lbs. dirt and rubbish at the bottom. Ladies' and gentlemen's lustre blacking from London, 6d. per bottle. Imported garlic, in fine order, 1s. per lb. Codfish, 1s. Bacon, 4d. Butter, 10d. to 1s. per lb. [illegible] and celestial fragrant perfumery, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6d. to 1s. per bottle. Prime bottled ale, 7s. 6d. per case of 1 dozen. Real champagne, 24s. per case of 1 dozen bottles. And numerous other articles equally cheap.

FOR SALE, a New Skiff, on the premises adjoining the north end of Campbell's Wharf.

WHITTELL'S Screen Lumps—best quality! best weight! lowest price. Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WHITTELL'S Household Coals, 32s. 6d. per ton, delivered. Wharf, Bathurst-street, right hand side.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, full weight, and lowest price. J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, full weight, and lowest price. J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st.

COALS.—A Cargo for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

This company has reduced the price of its coal at Newcastle to 12s. per ton.

The coal is recommended as of first-rate quality. The facilities for shipment afforded by the company's steam [illegible] vessels loading there against any unnecessary detention.

Apply—In Newcastle, at the Company's Office, next the Custom House.
In Melbourne, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Geelong, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Sydney, at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
A. B. HUNTLEY, secretary.

LIME to be had in any quantity at Mr. BLAXLAND'S salt stores, Clarence-street, Sydney, and at the Kiln, Newington, at 1s. 9d. per bushel; and at his Lodge on the Parramatta-road, in small quantities at 2s. per bushel. Also, at Mr. JOHN GOOD'S, Corn Stalk Inn, Church-street, Parramatta.

TO BUILDERS and others.—FOR SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers, the well-assorted cargo now discharging on the west side of Circular Wharf, ex WILLIAM HILL from Hobart Town, consisting of [illegible] quartering, 4 x 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 feet; joists, 6 x 3, 12, 14, and 16 feet, 4 x 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 feet; 7 x 3, 12 feet, 6 x 4, 11, [illegible] feet; 6 x 5, 20 feet, 6 x 4, 20 feet, [illegible] boards, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 feet; [illegible] 29,000—Apply on board, or to WATSON and [illegible], Exchange corner, Bridge-street.

HARDWOOD from 10s. per 100 feet.
Doors and sashes from 10s. each
Tiles, plate glass, plaster of Paris
Coals delivered at 25s. per ton
Company's ditto, at 32s.
GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—On Sale, cedar boards, ¼ inch up to 8; [illegible] Mills; deal and pine battens, lathe half flooring boards, tongued and grooved ¼ inch lining boards, doors and sashes, [illegible] of all kinds, [illegible] in every variety; [illegible] and dinner; soap, candle, beer, and wine cases always ready. JAMES COOK. Liverpool-street, July 18.

50,000 FEET of HARD PITCH PINE FLOORING BOARDS, tongued, grooved, and cleaned off, holding nearly 1¼ inch thick, sold at [illegible] wholesale prices, by M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

30,000 FEET CEDAR BOARDS, hand cut, in all sizes, to suit the trade or shippers. Also, a large quantity of partition boards, sashes, doors, and nearly every description of timber. The whole must be cleared off by the 1st of January next. M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

500 DOORS and WINDOWS, remarkably cheap. —GOODLET and CO.'S Timber Yard, 22, Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET GROOVED and TONGUED FLOORING, Weatherboards, Battens, &c.—GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

SLATES, 24 x 12 and 14 x 7; Battens, &c.—GOODLET and CO.'S Timber Yard, near Pheonix Wharf.

LIVERPOOL.—About 45 acres of Iron Bark Trees for SALE. Apply to Mr. BERESFORD, at Liverpool, the licensed and commission agent.

GEESE, GEESE.—100 for SALE, in good time for Christmas. FEARNLEY'S Stores, Lower George-street.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, at [illegible] Hall, near Liverpool, the thoroughbred horse [illegible] by [illegible], dam a Gratis mare; grandsire, by Old [illegible], great grandam, by Rockingham, out of a pure Arab mare. [illegible] is a golden bay, without white, stands 15 hands 2 inches, of great muscular power and perfect symmetry. Terms: [illegible] for single mares, and Four Pounds for two or more, belonging to the same owner sent; groomage, Four Shillings. Every attention will be paid to mares, but no responsibility incurred.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

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Ryde—Mr. George Pope.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Leban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
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Sofala, Turon—Mr. Charles Mickelfield.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz.
Campbelltown, [illegible], and Picton—[illegible]
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Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and [illegible]—Mr. Robert Craig.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider.
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NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Stroud, Hinton, [illegible], Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. [illegible]
Raymond Terrace—Mr. W. P. Peck.
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Eden, Pambula, and Bombala, Cooma—Mr. H. Kesterton.
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